The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,965.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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——— including postage	„ 38 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th June 1871, at noon.

	June		June
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Madras.....	19
„ Carwar	8	„ Coconada.....	21
„ Narrakel	10	„ Visagapatam.....	22
„ Alleppey	11	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Tuticorin	12	„ Gopaulpore.....	23
„ Colombo	13	„ False Point	24
„ Galle.....	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	25
„ Negapatam	17		

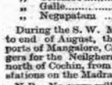
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at noon.

	June.		June.
Leaves BOMBAY.....	10	Leave BUSSORAH	30
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Mahomrah	30
„ Guadur.....	15	„ Fao	30
			July.
„ Muscat.....	17	„ Bushire	1
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Linga	6
„ Linga	21	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Bushire	23	„ Muscat.....	9
„ Fao	25	„ Guadur	11
„ Mahomrah	25	„ Kurrachee'.....	15
Arrive BUSSORAH.....	26	Arrive BOMBAY.....	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden.....	£22	.....£15	.....	£7
Suez	28	 22	.....	8
Port Said.....	38	 24	.....	9
Alexandria.....	39	 25	.....	9-10
Messina	45	 32	.....	12
Naples	47	 33	.....	13
Leghorn	50	 34	.....	14
Genoa	50	 34	.....	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	 39	.....	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

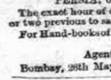
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch

EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine in transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 2 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £1per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	.....	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	.....	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	.....	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Marseilles, 400 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Trieste, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 5 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

Reduced Fares for Families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passing by the P. & O. Co's:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are landed and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th May 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ROYAL GEORGE, Hamilton, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Hamilton will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Agents ship Royal George.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 6th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA (1,873 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ 650	„ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

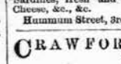
STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Baker, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 6th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



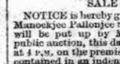
TO SAIL about the 5th proximo, the S. S. TIMSAH, 1,420 tons, Captain Hogg, will sail as above, and has room for a few First-class Passengers. For particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence about 8th proximo.)



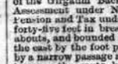
THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 nett registered tons, 200 H.P., 1,200 effective, Captain Pearson, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. Including two days' detention in the Canal, the outward passage was accomplished in thirty-two days.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice...	£45
2nd Ditto ditto	£28

—exclusive of Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board. The services of a Stewardess are engaged, and special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers on board.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 24th May 1871. Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 4	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 4	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 2	0 12

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

18 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¦ lbs.
20 ditto Grey T. Cloth, 5 lbs.
10 ditto Grey Drill.

An invoice of fresh oilmanstores by the well known makers Croswell & Blackwell, just arrived per ship Conflict, consisting of assorted Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Mustard, Salad oil, Currants, Muscatells, Crystalized fruits, Syrup fruits, Tart fruits, Jams and Jellies, Marmalade, Potted meat, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Oyster, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Pics, Asparagus, Herring a la Sardines, fresh and dried Herrings, assorted Soups, Bacon, Cheese, &c., &c.

Hummum Street, 3rd June 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR WATER-PROOF CLOTHING,

Just landed from the steam-ship Bangalore.

This day MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—

A case of very superior water-proof coats and caps of various sizes, well suited for the approaching monsoon.

The above are on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by the direction of the mortgagee, Manockjee Fallonjee Setna, the property next hereafter described will be put up by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., for sale by public auction, this day MONDAY the 5th day of June instant, at 4 P.M. on the premises under and by virtue of power of sale contained in an indenture dated the 25th August 1866 and made between Mr. Gabriel Duarte of the one part and the said Manockjee Fallonjee Setna of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of the Girgaum Back Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 120 and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 334, containing by admeasurement forty-five feet in breadth and eighty feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by the foot passage of the oart, on or towards the west by a narrow passage and the property of J. M. Duarte, on or towards the south by the vacant ground and wall of the said premises, and on or towards the north by the passage of the oart and Gi gaum Back Road, which said premises were formerly and now are in the occupation of the said Mr. Gabriel Duarte only.

N. B.—The above property was duly advertised for sale on the 5th day of April last, but the sale was postponed till the above date at the request of the mortgagor.

THACKER & CHALK,

Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

Dated this 2nd day of June 1871.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION, HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 271 of 1871.

FRANK EGERTON CUTLER, CHARLES PALMER, ROBERT O. COBHAM, and J. R. TURNBULL, all residing in England and carrying on business in Bombay, as Wine Merchants, by their agent, JOHN EDWARD BOUGHEN, of Bombay, Esq., under the style of CUTLER, PALMER & Co. ...Plaint *ffs.*

vs.

WILLIAM DICKSON, carrying on business within the Port of Bombay under the name of WILLIAM DICKSON AND COMPANY, as proprietors of Australasian Hotel.....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, issued on the 19th day of May 1871, in the above suit), will be put up for SALE by public Auction, by Messrs. Crawford and Co., at their room, the undermentioned MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendant, viz.:—glassware, earthenware plateware, knives and forks, furniture, billiard table, cooking utensils, a quantity of assorted liquors, &c., &c.

The sa e will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in t e above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

BHOW DAJI,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 29th May, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM BOMBAY TO PONDICHERRY.

THE first-class Ship NOUVELLE PALLAS, 220 tons, Louis de Kiog, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight, &c., apply to ED. BAUDRY & Co.

LAUGHING FACES!

LAUGHING FACES!!

LAUGHING FACES!!!

NOTICE.—On and after this date, Mr. J. KERR RUTHERGLEN will SIGN for our FIRM.

THOMAS STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1871.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY,

BEG to announce to Messes, Clubs, Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they are now landing, from each Steamer arriving, a large quantity of STORES for the MONSOON SUPPLIES. Gentlemen favouring us with their indents may depend upon everything supplied being of the freshest, and from the well known makers, Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Hegarth and Co., Gillon and Co., and Moir and Co.

BULL & Co.,

Medow Street.

N. B.—A detailed List will appear in a few days.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,

Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

MISTRESS COULSON is requested to CALL at the Office of Messrs. Wm. NICOL & Co.

TO LET a HOUSE in Meadow Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Hearn, Milliner.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1871.

WANTED, TWO 14-H.P. High-pressure, Horizontal, STEAM ENGINES, with Boilers to suit.—Address, giving particulars, to M. D., "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED, for the SCINDE CLUB, a STEWARD (Salary about Rs. 50) and a MESSMAN. None but competent persons need apply. Apply by letter, prepaid, enclosing Testimonials, to Major THOYTS, Hon. Secretary. Kurrachee, 30th May 1870.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

AND

No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

Kaye's Sepoy War, Vols. 1 and 2	Rs. 23 12
Recovery of Jerusalem	„ 13 4
Tr asury of Knowledge	„ 3 12
Boswell on Reading and Table	„ 2 0
Treasury of Choice Quotations	„ 2 4
Letters on History, Patriotism, Parties, &c. ...	„ 2 0
Do. on education	„ 1 12
Red as a Rose is She	„ 3 12
Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles	„ 3 12
Anne Hereford	„ 3 12
The Channings'	„ 3 12
Puck	„ 3 4
Under Two Flags	„ 3 4
Chandos	„ 3 4

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

Now Ready,

A SECOND EDITION

OF THE

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway (including the new Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. Railway which come in force to-day, 5th June) and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
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Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway,
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Rajpootana.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Boats in Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following—

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

JOHN MOIR AND SON'S "SCOTTISH SAUCE."

This new Preparation will be found worthy of the attention of Connoisseurs.

To be had Wholesale at their Factory,

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Farm and Garden:—Garthdee, near Aberdeen.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

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UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,

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N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its Stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Wilkinson's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN in our Firm CEASED on the 31st MAY 1871.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 5th June 1871, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope, old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Boats, Masts, Yards, Brass, Copper, Iron, and Lead, old, Casks, Casks, Tins, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., I.N.,

Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 27th May 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our COBLENTZ AGENCY, of the FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE, we cannot guarantee to supply GERMAN VINTAGE WINES at our present quotations for any length of time. On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

ABBOTT ON SHIPPING and PARK ON MARINE INSURANCE, (in 1 Vol. 8vo.) edited by GEORGE ATKINSON, S.L., B.A., Oxon, Fellow of the University of Bombay, &c., &c.

This work is ably edited.—"Law Times."

It is a library of Marine Law.—"Manchester Courier"

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson has conferred a boon on all persons engaged in Shipping.—"Liverpool Mercury."

Nota.—Messrs. Longman & Co. also supply his Sheriff Law (5th Edition), International Law, Papinian, The Worthies of Westmoreland, &c.

COPLAND & CO.,

3, Mitre Street, Aldgate, & 30, Bury Street, St. Mary, Axe,

LONDON, E.C.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,

AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS,	JAMS,	POTTED MEATS,
PICKLES,	JELLIES,	FISH,
SAUCES,	MARMALADE,	&c., &c., &c.

Expressly prepared for use in Tropical Climates.

INDIAN BACHELORS' AND FAMILY ASSORTED PROVISION CASES,

Weighing each, nett, 112 lbs. and 56 lbs.,

Affording easy transit either by Railway or Tattoo.

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FOR

H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co.'s

SOLID ESSENCE OF BEEF AND SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Special attention is solicited to these new and important articles of Diet. Their great portability, simplicity, expedition, and economy of preparation, as also their highly nutritive properties, render them particularly adapted for Invalids, Travelling and Exploring Expeditions.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had of their AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and a table unsurpassed for excellence provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

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FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and W

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Spinning shares closed weak. Land and Bank shares firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	622½
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	193
5,250	1,000	all	p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
30,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	104
14,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

CALCUTTA.—31ST MAY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs 93-10, 93-11 and 93-12, or 1-10 to 1-4 discount.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, at Rs. 105-12.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 113-6.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, a good number, to different parties, at Rs. 1,402½ and 1,405.½

National Bank shares at Rs. 100.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Knight, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Creagh, Lieutenant-Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., from leave, from England.

Maude, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Turner, Lieutenant, 18th The King's Regiment, on duty, from England.

Kingscote, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

Bradberry, Army School Master, 56th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Stewart, Major-General, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Ostrehan, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Nussoerabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

Gilbert, Surgeon-Major, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

Butler, Captain, 76th Regiment, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 31.)

The following officers are reported by the Central Examination Committee to have passed in the subjects mentioned against their names at the examination held in May 1871, viz:—

Judicial Officer.—Mr. Robert Cornish, in Bengali by the lower standard. He has still to pass in Revenue by that standard.

Police Officer.—Mr. Charles Armstrong Fisher, in Bengali by the higher standard.

Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, officiating Additional Judge of Chittagong, to officiate also as Additional Judge of Dacca.

Mr. Arthur Blair to officiate, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Bancoorah. This cancels the orders of the 11th ultimo, appointing Mr. Blair to be District Superintendent of Police in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Captain Richard Percival Davis, District Superintendent of Police, Chumparun, leave for three months.

Colonel A. R. Thornhill, officiating Governor-General's Agent, Moorshedabad, for one month, from the 1st June next, or any other day within one month of that date.

Mr. Thomas Gwynher Charles, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, for two months, from the 10th June next.

Mr. M. P. B. Duell, Executive Engineer, second grade, is transferred from the Gya to the Rajshahye Division.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD JUNE.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 2s. 6d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir India	£1 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Delhi (s)	Wilkinson	Suez, May 22.
4	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	Hongkong, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Louisa Fletcher	Peterson	Liverpool.
	East	Callander	Calcutta.
	Asia	Nelson	Calcutta.
	Ethiopia (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.
4	William Fairburn	Elder	Liverpool.
	Lord Canning	Bentley	Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May			
31	Charmian	Stewart	Melbourne, Feb. 1.
	John Elliott	Griffiths	Liverpool, Jan. 11.
June			
1	Gunnie Osman	Sunroo Ali	Aden, April 25.
	Night Hawk	McDermott	Bombay, May 2.
	Asia (s)	McCallum	Bombay, May 9.
	Magna Charta	Everetts	Aden, May 8.
	British Statesman	Tulloch	London, Feb. 17.
	Star of Scotia		London.

MADRAS.

May.	ARRIVAL.	
31	Meinam (P S)	Calcutta
June	DEPARTURE.	
1	Meinam (P S)	Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strathclyde (s), 4 cases toys, H E Hoosun.

FROM LONDON.

Conflic', 10 casks white lead and 38 drums linseed oil, H P Soares; 2 casks vinegar, &c., H Pestonjee Sons.

Canning, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Haddon Hall, 54 casks pale ale and 50 cases stout, Payne & Co; 37 cases stout, P Framjee & Co.

Strathclyde (s), 11 cases medicine, A Kevelram.

Neera (s), 6 octaves sherry, 2 cases port wine, 2 cases whiskey, J Edaljee Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 100 barrels flour, E Bomanjee & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin, 300 casks cement, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nouvelle Pallas, 300 cases curaçao, P Framjee & Co; 100 boxes curaçao, 100 boxes claret, 20 boxes maraschino and dantzick, N Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedon, 116 bales cotton, B Bhugajee.

Ashgrove, 147 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 91 bales cotton, V Valjee.

Prince Oscar, 405 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

Persia, 53 bales cotton, P Hunjee; 100 bales cotton, T Soorjee; 175 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 60 bales cotton, G Chintamon.

Sydney Dacres, 37 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 45 cases mother o' pearl shells, N Gangjee; 100 bales cotton, S Vazjee.

T E Lemon, 100 bales cotton, L Ramdyall; 12 bales cotton, N Goverdhundass.

Compta, 85 bales cotton, S Nasrowjee.

British Consul, 50 bales cotton, C Lalljee.

Royal Adelaide, 60 bales cotton, Telly & Co.

Sir Charles Napier, 150 bales cotton, M Soorjee; 38 bales cotton, B Hoorjee.

Queen, 300 bundles myrabolams and 200 bundles ambahuldee, N Dyal.

Erimida, 600 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.

Sir John Mandeville, 700 bags linseed, S Mooljee.

Timash (s), 78 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 18 bales skins, M Soorjoodin & Co; 10 bales wool, D Hoorjee; 37 bales cotton, B Mocarjee; 30 bales wool, H Thakersey; 35 bales wool, M Ramjee; 92 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 100 bales cotton, S P Framjee & Co; 73 bales wool, S Mooljee; 60 bales wool and 40 bales cotton, H Gangjee; 125 bales cotton, T Soondersdass.

Mary Stenhouse, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

Baroda (s), 65 bales wool, C Furdoonjee; 50 bales wool, M Canjee

FOR LONDON.

Baroda (s), 20 cases mother o' pearl shells, N Gangjee; 53 pieces elephant teeth, A R Farul; 15 cases Persian blue stone E F Mohomed.

Timash (s), 61 bundles hides, C Jevajee C

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 750 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Baroda (s), 103 bales cotton, M Vizbhoocan; 36 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Braunstone, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 75 cwts horns, C Clandabhoy.

Tythenus, 50 bags rapiseed, S Tyebjee & Co; 800 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

British India, 100 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Anna Henderson, 78 bales cotton, G Ragoonathdass; 75 bales white twist, B Alladinbhoy; 125 bales cotton, B Amerchund.

Statesman (s), 10 bales cotton, D Vussondass; 500 cases oilbanum, 200 cases fishmaws and 300 cases broken glass, Abdoola.

Behar (s), 68 bales cotton, H Hurdeodass; 145 bales cotton, S Koosaldass; 48 bales cotton, B Hurkisson, 6 cases waxED Lungrana; 13 chests M opium, C Bomanjee; 19 chests M opium, H A Esmail & Co; 8 chests M opium, H Nursingdass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Behar (s), 1 chest M opium, H Nursingdass; 10 chests M opium, B Amerchund.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 6	2 P.M.	3 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 8	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	
China	,, 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 20	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay (during the monsoon months and beginning on May 30) every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Hay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0

Price, per Copy..... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0

Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BETT—May 31st, at Madras, Mrs. Bett, wife of Lieut.-Col. H. J. Bett, Staff Corps, of a son—prematurely.

BUSHBY—May 24th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Captain C. M. Bushby, 11th Regiment, of a daughter.

CRAYDEN—May 27th, at "Rock-Point," Simla, the wife of Mr. Fred. Crayden, of a son.

CULLEN—May 22nd, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. Edward D. S. Cullen, of a daughter.

HASLETT—May 26th, at Mozurfurgurh, Punjab, the wife of William Haslett, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

HARRINGTON—June 1st, the wife of Mr. Louis Harrington, of a daughter.

MAISEY—May 27th, at Simla, the wife of Colonel F. C. Maisey, Judge Advocate General's Department, of a daughter.

MENZIES—May 8th, at Murree, the wife of Mr. J. T. Menzies, of a son.

MOORE—June 1st, at Madras, the wife of Mr. W. H. Moore, Superintendent of the C. M. S. Press, Cottayam, Travancore, of a son

MARRIAGE.

COOK—HOLE—March 29th, at St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, by the Reverend D. G. Clarke, r. A., John Home Cook, Esq., Madras Revenue Survey, eldest son of Henry David Cook, Esq., late Madras Civil Service, to Sophia Henderson, second daughter of the late Charles Hole, Esq., of Ebberly, Torrington, North Devon.

DEATHS.

BYRON—May 15th, at Rangoon, Susan Amelia, wife of Captain Byron, 90th Regiment.

NICHOLETTS—May 15 h, at Calcutta, Richard Casement, son of the late Major W. H. Nicholetts, Bengal Army.

PURCELL—May 27 h, at Simla, from injuries received from a fall from his horse on the 25th idem, Edmond R. Purcell, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1871.

THE speech of the Duke of Argyll, in answer to the Calcutta and Madras petitions for the appointment of a Royal Commission of inquiry into Indian affairs, was of far greater interest and importance than the telegraphic summary of it led us to suppose. We need not pause now to discuss the Secretary of State's defence of Lord Mayo's past financial policy. Controversy on that subject has been well-nigh exhausted, and it is tedious to repeat an oft-told tale. The Duke himself summarizes the argument in favour of an Indian income-tax in this passage:—"According to the traditional system of finance in India, a rich merchant in Calcutta or Bombay might spend his whole income without contributing anything to the resources of Government, a large portion of the revenue being raised from opium, which was sold to the Chinese, and another large portion being raised from the rent of land, and falling mainly on the occupier. A very small portion of revenue was raised from Customs on English goods, and a rich native might consume nothing but native productions. Another part of the revenue was raised from salt, and was paid mainly by the poorer classes. He did not, therefore, think that the Income Tax was an unreasonable tax, or one which the Government ought under existing circumstances to have foregone." This is a clear and simple statement of the whole case; and, if expenditure could not be retrenched so as to convert a deficit into surplus, the justice and necessity of the heavy Income Tax imposed on the people by the Finance Minister are fully established. But what deserves special attention is that portion of the Duke's speech relating to the introduction of new taxes on land. It is no secret that the present Secretary of State has always been a strong partisan of the permanent settlement of the land revenue in India. He himself now openly avows the belief that it would be a good thing for the State to either sell absolutely its claim to a share of the produce of each field, or to fix it for ever at a rate that would by the end of this century perhaps become a mere quit-rent. "His own opinion," he is reported to have said, "was that a permanent settlement was the wisest settlement, and that it was better for wealth to accumulate in the hands of the people than to flow into the Treasury. He thought that the wealth of every good and wise Government lay in the wealth of its people, and he should rejoice to see the great land-holding class of India enjoy a larger share of this wealth than it now did." But his Grace insists that, if the State gives up its title to an increased land revenue, it ought to have the means of compensating itself by levying new taxes. He upholds, therefore, "the principle sanctioned last year," that a permanent settlement does not preclude the State from raising local cesses for local purposes. "The local Governments of India," to quote again the *Times'* report of the speech, "were now preparing measures for raising local cesses; but he had impressed upon Lord Mayo the necessity of great caution in developing this system, and the importance of carrying along with us, if possible, the feelings of the people."

The tone of moderation perceptible in these remarks will greatly help to allay the alarm created by the wild speeches lately made in the Viceroy's Legislative Council about the capacity of the land for bearing fresh burdens. It is evidently the Duke of Argyll's intention that the amount of the local cesses shall in no case exceed the increase which the Government would have been entitled to, on account of a rise in prices, at the revision of the revenue settlements, but which it will henceforth be content to forego. Of course, if the cesses exceeded that limit, the Duke's promise to give the landholders a permanent settlement would only make them worse off than they are at the present moment. Even with this reservation, we doubt the fairness, according to the Duke's own premisses, of laying any more special taxation on a class which is already overweighted. Let the agriculturists become liable, along with all other classes, to any new general tax that may be required to meet the necessities of the State; or let some rate be imposed on the non-agricultural classes, as has already been done in this Presidency, to counterbalance the cess on land. Only in one of these two ways can anything like justice be done to the most numerous and most deserving section of the population of India. By all means let us do without any new taxes at all, if we can. That is by far the most desirable course for us to take. But it is not enough to say with Mr. F. S. Chapman that the country has need of rest, or with Lord Salisbury that India wants repose. Mr. Disraeli put the same sentiment more grandly with regard to the state of England, when, in his speech on Mr. Miall's motion for disestablishing the Church of England, he said—"The time has, I think, arrived when we see the limit of organic change. The God Terminus has been discovered." May we suggest, with all possible respect for these Conservative statesmen, that they are merely repeating the words of the typical old woman, described by Voltaire, who prayed that there might be no change in the world during her time at least? In India, our Government by its very existence is doomed to a state of perpetual restlessness. Constant change, social, political, and administrative, is the law of its being; and it might continue to advance safely enough, if it would but first of all lay down just and equal principles to regulate the cost of its progress.

The Duke spoke out very frankly on one other point of the Calcutta memorial—the request of the petitioners that the Viceroy and other members of the Government might be forbidden to spend so much time at Simla every year. Curiously enough—and the statement confirms the rumour that the older members of the Council of India have been trying, though vainly, to get the furlough rules altered—the chief supporters of the Calcutta merchants' prayer seem to have been some veteran Anglo-Indians belonging to the Council, who assured the Secretary of State that it was all nonsense to say Englishmen could not live quite as well in the plains as on the hills. The Duke, who appears to have some human sympathy, replied to the veterans with a neat compliment, pointing out that they had only survived the effects of the climate in the plains by virtue of a process of natural selection which had "killed off their weaker brethren," and that "it was against nature and against reason that, when you had a healthy climate within a few hours' distance by railway you should compel men to serve during the whole of the hot season at Calcutta; nor did he think the public service would be at all promoted by such a sacrifice." There can be no doubt that the members of Government get through a good deal of hard work at Simla, besides keeping body and mind sound and healthy for the winter season in the plains; and, so long as going to the hills for a holiday is not the only thing our rulers care about, we do not know that public business suffers much from the absence of the Government from the capital during several months of the year. It is, on the other hand, a good thing for high officials to visit occasionally those centres of population and intelligence in which something like public opinion exists; but we cannot conscientiously say that the Government lost much by not consulting such opinion last year, for nothing could be more deplorable than the want of public spirit evinced by the communities of the chief cities of India with reference to the finapcial measures proposed by Lord Mayo and Sir R. Temple. Non-official Englishmen used to be proud of having an independent opinion of their own, and of giving a manly and intelligent support to the Government of the day; but with regard to the Income-Tax they simply followed the native lead, and seriously embarrassed the Government by raising the selfish cry that it was unfair to subject them to any taxation whatever.

THE charge of defamation arising out of the widow-marriage case will come on for hearing before Mr. Connon on Wednesday next. Mr. Anstey has, as we stated some days ago, been retained by the excommunicated reformer as counsel for the prosecution; while the caste has engaged Mr. Green for the defence. In the regular course of business the case should have come before Mr. Nana Morojee; but, as that magistrate is himself a prominent member of the reform party, the Chief Magistrate has rightly determined to remove the case into his own court

THE RAJAH OF KANGRA, with a large suite, has arrived at Simla.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. O. CREAGH OSBORNE, C. B., has, says the "Englishman," been appointed Superintendent of Garrison Instructors.

FROM a telegram received in Pondicherry it appears that fifteen of the leading clergy were shot at the same time as the Archbishop of Paris.

COLONEL F. MAISEY has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate General (Bengal) during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel G. C. Hatch.

MR. GEOGHEGAN, says the "Pioneer," goes from the Home Office to the Department of Agriculture as Under-Secretary. Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac has also been attached to the new bureau.

THE Government of India has authorized the continuance for another year of the two additional Commissionerships in the Punjab, which were sanctioned last year, temporarily, for twelve months.

MR. WOOLNER, the famous sculptor, has been commissioned to execute a colossal statue of Lord Lawrence, in bronze, to be placed at the foot of the glacis in Fort William, between the statues of Lord Hardinge and Lord Canning.

IN an exhaustive judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Boulnois at Lahore on the 30th ult., the petition of Beaulands versus Beaulands and others, under the Indian Divorce Act, was dismissed. The hearing occupied the Court three days.

THE remains of Vasco de Gama are shortly to be taken to Lisbon from Goa, and it is proposed to celebrate their reception with three days of Floral Games, during which prizes will be awarded for poems, written either in Spanish or in Portuguese, in his honour, and afterwards for other literary and artistic productions.

IT appears that the Bengal Government has not yet received any information regarding the actual release of Mary Winchester, and it is feared, therefore, that the statement of the Dacca paper may be somewhat premature. Messengers have been sent with the money demanded for the little girl's ransom, and the Government is in daily hopes of hearing that she has been given up.

THE Court-Martial that was to assemble at Madras on Thursday last for the trial of Lieutenant Beresford of the 1-5th Brigade of Royal Artillery stationed at Saint Thomas' Mount, on a charge of wilful disobedience of orders, by not having attended gun practice after having been duly warned by his superior officer on the 27th of April last, has been postponed *sine die*, owing to Mr. Beresford being ill.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND is building a palace at Cairo for a winter residence. It will be supplied with every Oriental luxury, except, of course, a harem. Cairo is becoming quite a favourite winter residence with the English nobility; the Duke of Hamilton and Earl Ducie were there last winter, as well as the Duke of Sutherland. A large number of houses are being built at Cairo by enterprising Egyptians.

WE notice in a Punjab paper that Mr. W. A. Robinson has received direct from the Lieutenant Governor an excellent appointment at Umballa as Superintendent of Government wards. Three years ago Mr. Robinson was principal of the Kurrachee European and Indo-European School, and having resigned that appointment joined La Martiniere College. Mr. Robinson is both a scholar and a gentleman, and fully qualified to fill high appointments in the educational branch of the service.

THE latest report from the 18th Hussars is, says the "Madras Athenæum" of the 1st inst., much more favourable. But one death was reported on the 28th. On the morning of the 29th they changed their camping ground to "Cheeruliah" about ten miles away from Secunderabad. On the 28th there were three deaths in the 4th Light Cavalry. Only a few cases amongst the natives were heard of on the 28th. The weather is getting quite cool again, and on Sunday there was a hail storm. It is therefore hoped that this change will rid the station of the enemy.

A MADRAS contemporary points out a funny error of the press. In the "Friend of India" of the 8th May, in an extract from the "Times," the Prince of Wales in delivering an address to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the opening of the Royal Albert Hall is made to say, "It is my grateful duty to return to your Majesty our humble thanks for the additional mark of your Royal favor which is conferred upon us by your suspicious presence on the present occasion, &c." Fancy the Sovereign's presence in the opening of the Hall being considered "suspicious," and her being told so by her own son!

THE "Indian Public Opinion" has lamentable news from Cabul. For some days the Ameer has been in such a state of despondent anxiety that he has never left his house. The whole country is in confusion, while the distress from scarcity of food, and consequently crime, is increasing. The troops of the Ameer are disaffected and disorderly, and travelling is everywhere unsafe. The Ameer has been compelled to negotiate with Yakoob Khan, and a khillut has been sent by the hands of some faithful servants to check the advance of the victorious rebel, and if possible secure time for the reinforcements despatched from Cabul to reach the Commander-in-Chief at Subzawar.

ON Monday, 15th May, the ceremony of laying the first stone of the large breakwater which is to run from the reefs at Point Eunastas at Alexandria took place amid the joyous feastings of the whole population of Alexandria and a large number of visitors from Cairo and other parts of the country. The opening part of the ceremony was a speech, concluding with a prayer, delivered by the venerable dignitary Sheh-el-Islam in the expressive and majestic language of the Koran. The great Musaulman priest's allocution was followed by an address much of the same import, though considerably shorter, pronounced by the Greek orthodox Patriarch. To both these elaborate orations the Khedive listened with exemplary attention. At a quarter to ten o'clock the stone was laid by H. E. the Khedive, and the ceremony was followed by feasting in an immense tent, and a ball in the evening at the palace on the Mahmondieh Canal, at which the Khedive and the prince heir apparent were present.

IN replying to a deputation of about twenty gentlemen interested in tea cultivation in Sylhet and Cachar, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal (on Tuesday last) expressed his entire sympathy with the interests represented by the gentlemen forming the deputation, and at some length detailed the difficulties that would attend a punitive expedition into a hitherto unexplored country densely covered with almost impervious jungle. Such an expedition should, in his opinion, not be undertaken unless its success was a cerainty, and to insure this, a heavy extraordinary expenditure would be necessary which in the present financial position of the Government he did not clearly see his way to carry out. He expressed his entire concurrence with the tone and tenor of the memorial by the planters in Cachar lately presented to the Governor General; he would take an early opportunity of laying before the Government of India all the information he had been able to collect on this very important subject, and he hoped that the Government of India would sanction such measures as would for the future protect our North-Eastern Frontiers from any further raids by the hill tribes.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT'S FAREWELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I will trouble you with a very few lines in reply to your article of this morning.

1. You twist my statement that it is a widely observed *fact* that unduly low rents lead to careless husbandry, into my holding "the fallacious and mischievous *doctrine* that the State does good to agriculture by exacting the highest possible rent from the cultivator." Such want of candour makes controversy, for any good purpose, hopeless. Do you really see no alternative between rack-renting the soil, and letting it at the "unduly low rents" of which I complain? I object to *high* rents quite as strongly as you can do, as you must know if you really read the *Economist*.

2. My estimate that the present Land Revenue of £20,000,000 does not exceed one-twentieth of the produce is, you say, "of course, simple guess work;" although the fact is capable of being proved to a child, and the demonstration has been given over and over again in the *Indian Economist*.

3. You compare the weight of the land tax of England with that of the land revenue of India, and suppress the fact that economic authorities are agreed that the surrender of the State rights in our own land was a fatal mistake, which they counsel us *not* to imitate in India.*

4. No good would come of prolonging this controversy, and I shall not trouble you again. Twelve years' experience of discussions of this order long since made me aware that it is only necessary for Mr. Knight, to say "Yes," for Mr. Maclean to say "*No.*" I regret that so accomplished a writer does not, by himself taking the initiative occasionally upon public questions, give Mr. Knight the opportunity of shewing that the *two* writers may sometimes be of *one* mind. Our *constant* opposition, permit me to say, is as unreasonable as it is prejudicial to public interests. It may amuse a class of readers, who go to the papers simply *for* amusement, but it is a cause of regret I believe to others, and certainly amongst them to

Yours obediently,

Bombay, 3rd June. R. KNIGHT.

[*The English land system vs. the Indian.*]

** From the first hour when the philosophy of administration has been understood, it has been admitted that the true source of State revenue is the land, and that the only sound policy is to preserve the land as the property of the State. *The misfortune of all the Western Kingdoms of the world* has been, that this discovery was not clearly made till the practical application of it had become impossible, through the appropriation of the soil as private property; and when India came into the hands of our fathers, they found themselves in possession of *the one opportunity left in the world* for carrying on government without taxation, and without the necessity for ever instituting taxes."—*London Times* (1862.)

[This characteristic letter ought not, perhaps, to be treated seriously; but we wish to say a word on the charge that we constantly oppose Mr. Knight from the pure love of opposition. It is true, as he says, that we do not often "take the initiative on public questions," for our business is that of a journalist, and we deal therefore chiefly in criticism; but we have positive opinions of our own on many subjects and have never been shy of stating them. It seems to us unreasonable that a man of Mr. Knight's aggressive personality should complain of being roughly handled now and then. We have no antipathy to the man; but, as a writer, Mr. Knight is the most prominent champion of a school of Indian politicians whose doctrines we hold in detestation, and against whom we have always waged war. This is the only reason why Mr. Knight's name so often appears in these pages. It is convenient to pick out a man as the representative of a system; and, as truth is many-sided, and cannot become the exclusive property of any sect or school, we hold that it is for the public interest that so dogmatic a writer as Mr. Knight should be sharply criticised. When he is allowed to have it all his own way, he is a most unsafe and dangerous counsellor. We owe it to his "initiative" that the poorer inhabitants of Bombay are now paying town duties on the necessaries of life. The Bench of Justices is generally laughed at as only foolish; but when, at the instance of Mr. Knight, it reduced the house-tax in order to levy octroi duties on grain and firewood, it did a cruel and wicked act which ought to render its name infamous. Again it is to Mr. Knight's counsels, in great measure that we owe the blunder committed by Government in purchasing the Elphinstone property so that the responsibility of the new bunder fees, as well as the town duties, must be laid to the charge of our correspondent. Not satisfied with doing this mischief in Bombay, he is now seconding the efforts of Anglo-Indian statesmen of the Strachey class to reimpose heavy burdens on the land. He must indeed be at a loss for intelligent aid in this campaign when he has to call in the help of the *Times* of 1862. We remember a few months ago reading two articles in the *Times* in one week, the first congratulating the Indian public on the reduction of the hated Income Tax, and the second expressing surprise at Sir R. Temple's hasty conduct in reducing the tax in deference to a popular outcry. Mr. Mill, in his paper on Maine's *Village Communities*, in the new number of the *Fortnightly*, says of "the sound policy of preserving the land to the State," that under the native Governments it left no rent at all to the cultivator. This sound policy has, in fact, nearly ruined Indian agriculture, by confiscating the fund out of which improvements should have been paid for. Yet, in spite of the immense debt to the land thus accumulated by the State through successive generations, and though the roots are still nearly everywhere in debt, there are men who incessantly cry out that the Government must have more land revenue. Luckily, as will be seen from the Duke of Argyll's speech, their policy is not likely to prevail.—ED. *B. G.*]

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RETURN OF THE PRUSSIANS TO GERMANY.

TRIAL OF M. HENRI ROCHEFORT.

A NEW TURKISH LOAN

LONDON, 2ND JUNE, EVENING.

Arrests continue to be made in Paris. Measures are being taken to prevent a pestilence.

The Paris journals declare that the Legitimists and Orleanists have come to an understanding about the succession.

The Prussians at St. Denis are returning home.

Rumours are current at Versailles that the Cabinet is about to resign.

Victor Hugo has arrived in London.

VERSAILLES, 2ND JUNE.

Paris has been divided into four military districts, and the powers of the police have been transferred to the military authorities.

Summary executions have ceased.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE.

The Republican party in Paris is considering the nomination of M. Lefranc as Minister for the Interior and M. Ferry as Préfect of the Seine.

The gendarmes in Paris have been increased by 6,000, and the Republican guard by 12,000 men.

The question has been raised of constructing forts in the interior of Paris, in order to prevent fresh insurrections.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE.

The General Credit Company have concluded a Turkish loan of 6 millions at 68, guaranteed by 450,000 Egyptian tribute.

Henri Rochefort is to be tried to-day.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

ADEN, 2ND JUNE.

The s. s. Sumatra with the outward Indian Mails left here for Bombay at 2 P.M. to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 2ND JUNE, NOON.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton.....	82,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	14,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton 970,000		,,
,, ,, Surats 109,000		,,
,, Weekly Import of Cotton...118,000		,,
,, ,, ,, Surats... 13,000		,,

Arrived from Bombay—Orchis.

LONDON, 2ND JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was advancing.

Fair Dhollera, 6 3/16d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 7¾d.	
8¼ lbs. do.	9s.	
40's Mule Twist	11¾d.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 4th June, 8-5 A.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

GALLE, 4th June, 6-15 P.M.—French steamer Tigre from Aden arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 4th June, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south, thermometer 78, barometer 29·78, rainfall 1 inch 16 cents.

CANNANORE, 4th June, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·900, rainfall 3 inches 78 cents.

VINGORLA, 4th June, 12 Noon.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 85, rainfall 69 cents.

MANGALORE, 4th June, 12 Noon.—Weather rainy, thermometer 84.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriesa, Captain P. S. Tomlin, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

From Hongkong—Mr. Chalmers, and one deck passenger. From Singapore—One deck passenger. From Galle—Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Farran, Mr. Peile and servant.

ANOTHER HINDOO WIDOW MARRIAGE.

WE are glad to be able to record that another Hindoo widow marriage took place yesterday. The bride is Durga Bai, daughter of Mr. Rowjee Dhondader Joshi, who is of high Brahmin caste, and the gentleman to whom she was united is Mr. Gungadhur Balkrishna Gadee, also a high caste Brahmin. The bridegroom is a young man of 21, and his wife's age is 16. The marriage was celebrated at the bungalow known as Cama House, close to the Gowalia Tank, and was attended by a very large assemblage of the friends of the couple and of sympathisers in the widow marriage cause. It was indeed pleasing to see so large a number of both ladies and gentlemen present, and openly sympathising in the cause of widow marriage, because it shows that those who so far disregard the antiquated and cruel ideas of the old-school castemen as to incur the penalty of excommunication have a large circle of friends ready to welcome them, and thus reform in this respect is making great progress in the Hindoo community. We heartily congratulate the bride and bridegroom on the step they have taken.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Business has prevented me noticing earlier the letter of "B. B." on the Police expenditure of Bombay. I will not quarrel with "B. B." because he differs in opinion with the Bench of Justices about the financial expenditure on account of the Police, but let him give us some better reasons for his opinion than those contained in his letter which appeared in your journal of the 1st instant.

When "B. B." says that "Every one knows the proper and legitimate way to meet the (Police) expense is to take up the three per cent. allowed by the Act for that purpose," I feel constrained to insist that "every one" does not see the necessity of increasing local taxation in Bombay for Police purposes. On the contrary, a great many people are quite unable to understand why the local ratepayers should pay more for the Police now than formerly. "B. B." will probably say that as Government has withdrawn the Police grant the city should make good the deficiency. This would be logical if it were first decided that Government had "properly and legitimately" withdrawn their Police contribution; but, as this is still an open question, an appeal to the powers of the Municipal Act to increase the Police rate to 3 per cent. is rather premature. Moreover, if it should be decided that Bombay is to be especially denied all State aid on account of the Police, while Calcutta and Madras are privileged to continue to receive such assistance, I venture to doubt whether the only "proper and legitimate" way of adjusting the Police expenditure is to demand an extra lakh of rupees per annum from the rate payers. We can all remember the report submitted by Colonel Bruce on the Bombay Police, and the beneficent way in

yards; printed cottons, 677,791 yards; and twist, 377,212 lbs. The discrepancy between these statements and the Board of Trade tables seems hopeless, and probably the real explanation is that given by Mr. Pender some time ago, namely, that the official returns include much that is destined for Bombay in the amounts credited to Egypt.

The Manchester markets are all dull again, owing to a comparative cessation of the purchases for India and China, but as the recent large engagements continue fully to occupy producers, the decline in quotations is comparatively slight and not in excess of that on the raw material. A further falling off in the exports to the East, to be followed by an improvement in the markets abroad, is now generally anticipated.

Among the failures are—James Dennis, Manchester; James Parr, jun., Manchester; E. J. Butterworth, flannel merchant, Manchester; Mark Noble, manufacturer, Great Harwood; Charles Capsey, Sheffield; Frederick Lewis, ironmaster, Smethwick; Wood and Co., ironfounders, Broadheath; D. and K. Hunter, starch manufacturers, Paisley; and John Leckie Ewing, commission agent, Manchester. In the latter case the liabilities were said at £10,146 and the assets at £100. The creditors of Hocken, Bird, Cole, and Co. have agreed to a liquidation by arrangement, and granted Mr. Hocken and Mr. Cole their discharge.

The Albert Company's Arbitration Act has now passed, and Lord Cairns has commenced his duties as arbitrator. He will hold the first meeting on the 25th inst. and will then hear the committee for the reconstruction scheme.

BOMBAY.

The Indian Travellers' Guide.—The monsoon arrangements for running passenger trains on the B. B. & C. I. Railway come into operation to-day, and we to-day publish a second edition of the "Indian Travellers' Guide" containing the new time tables of that railway.

Re-opening of the High Court and Small Cause Court.—The High Court and Small Cause Court resume their sittings to-day.

Wudwan.—A few days ago there was very heavy rain accompanied with thunder and lightning at Wudwan. The rain continued four days.

Death of Mr. Dadson of the Bombay Police.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Inspector Dadson of the Bombay Police force, which occurred on Friday last.

Municipal Offence.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, one Madooram Damjee was fined Rs. 20, for not complying, after conviction, with an order to clean his house and ground.

Refusal of Duty.—Daniel Evans, a seaman of the ship Stornoway, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Ranade with refusal of duty, and was sentenced to four days' rigorous imprisonment.

Cutch.—Mr. Varjroy Sakurlal, a vakeel of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad, has been appointed by His Highness the Rao of Cutch as Chief Judge of the judicial establishment in Cutch, and president of the Legislative Department.

Lodge "Rising Star of Western India."—At a meeting of the Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," held on Saturday, at the Scottish Masonic Hall, Gowala Tank Road, it was unanimously resolved to contribute Rs. 300 out of the charity fund of the Lodge, towards the relief of the Parsees in Persia, who are suffering from famine.

Appeal Cases in Kattywar.—The Political Agent in Kattywar notifies as follows:—"The Appellate work of this Court has become very heavy. Appeals still continue to be sent beyond the period allowed, it is therefore notified that the rules laid down for the reception of appeals in notification dated 6th March 1865 will be originally enforced."

The Persian Parsees.—We stated the other day that about fifty Parsee Persians with their families had arrived at Bunder Abas. We now learn that by the exertions of Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, and Messrs. Godrez Mehrban & Co., twenty-nine of them have arrived at Kurrachee in a steamer belonging to Messrs. Nicol and Co.; and that they will shortly be brought to Bombay.

The late Nowrojee Dorabjee Saklatwalla.—We regret to announce the death yesterday of Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee Saklatwalla, the head of the firm of Parsee broad-cloth merchants in Bombay. The deceased gentleman was well-known for his affability and extensive but unostentatious charity; and a very large gathering of sorrowing friends and dependents at the funeral party testified to the loss which the Parsee community has sustained. Some of the principal Parsee Sheths and the Dustoors joined the funeral procession. Mr. Nowrojee had reached a good old age, and has left behind him many children and grandchildren.

His Highness Ramchunder Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jumkhundee, has arrived at this station from Mahableshwar.—*Deccan Herald*, June 2.

Colonel Westropp, Commandant Poona Horse, arrived here from Mahableswar yesterday and will leave for Seroor on Monday next.—*Poona Observer*, June 3.

The Weather in the Deccan.—The weather still continues to be oppressive, although the wind keeps blowing the whole day. On Thursday evening heavy clouds were hanging over the skies, which bore every appearance of a downpour: vivid lightning was also visible, but the clouds cleared up. The cultivators predict that rain will fall on Monday the 5th instant, being the Mirrug. From this day they consider the monsoon fairly sets in.—*Ibid.*

We have received another letter advocating the establishment of a public place of worship for non-ritualists, centrally situated. We do not think that anything is likely to come of such a proposal until its advocates give their names to the public and take steps for acting unitedly. We recommend our correspondent to address the clergyman whom he mentions.—*Bombay Guardian.*

The Bombay Magistrates.—Mr. Connon, the Chief Magistrate of Police, will resume charge of his office to-day, Mr. Showell will sit in the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court, and Mr. M. G. Ranade, who acted as Third Magistrate during Mr. Connon's absence, will revert to his appointment in the Elphinstone College as Assistant Professor of Literature.

Illegal Sale of Poisonous Substance.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Hurjeewun Kesika, a shop-keeper, was charged with selling a poisonous substance, called yellow arsenic, without a license from the Commissioner of Police. He admitted the offence, and was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of a month's simple imprisonment.

House-breaking by Night.—On Saturday, in the Girgaum Police Court, Hajee Mahomed and Bushеer Mooboruk were charged at the instance of Sarah Shellian, a Jewess, with house-breaking by night. Last week the prisoners entered the bed-room of the prosecutrix by means of implements for house-breaking with the intention of committing theft. An alarm was raised, and they were arrested by the police. The magistrate remanded them to jail.

The new Light-house.—The papers are again protesting against the faulty site of the light-house which is now lifting its head above the prongs, near the entrance of our harbour. It is matter of very high importance that Bombay harbour should be properly lighted; a battle was waged for many years to convince Government that the Colaba light-house was not in the right locality; finally, a new light is decreed and commenced: but unfortunately the site fixed upon seems to be as objectionable as the old one. We are told that the selection of this site is due to our modern system of compromise; *media via tutissima*; one engineer was strongly in favour of the Colaba site as good enough; another was for having the light at the extremity of the prongs, the place where danger begins; of course, if the committee chose one, it would be a grievous disparagement to the other; so they split the difference, divided their respect impartially between the two engineers, and decreed that the light-house should be half-way between Colaba and the end of the prongs. But this, it appears, is the very place where it is not wanted. If Government really have reason to believe that the selected site is the best, it seems a pity they do not take pains to convince the nautical and mercantile world that it is so. It is suggested that the half-finished tower should be converted into a battery.—*Bombay Guardian.*

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

From the weather report of the Dharwar collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th May, we see that in the talooka Dharwar the rain fell throughout. The sowing of rice was completed in some places, and in progress in others. The sugar-cane crops were in good condition. In the Hoobles talooka the rain fell heavily. The sowing of rice was in progress in some villages; while in others the ground was being prepared for sowing. The sugar-cane crops were in good condition. In the rest of the talookas the rain fell moderately, and the ground was being prepared for sowing. The state of public health was reported to be good, with the exception of Belgee, where cattle disease prevailed.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s. s. Ethiopia, Captain A. Scott, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. R. White. And forty deck passengers.

The ship William Fairburn, 1,293 tons, Captain D. E. M. Elder, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,272 bales cotton, 300 cwt. of coir yarn, and 242½ cwt. of linseed.

THE BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the successful students of this institution was held on Saturday afternoon, on the premises of the institution on the Esplanade, when there was a large gathering of respectable natives of all denominations. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, whose name is familiar in connection with the East India Association, was called to the chair. Mr. Pestonjee Dajeebhoy Oonwalla, the honorary secretary, read the report of the committee for the past two years. The exhibition by the students was then proceeded with. It gave great amusement to the spectators. At the conclusion of the exercises, a number of books, as prizes, and a final certificate to the most deserving, were distributed among the pupils. After the Chairman had delivered an address, the meeting separated.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGEER, C.S.I., AND THE PERSIAN PARSEES.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Dinsha Manockjee Petit and Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on behalf of the Committee for the "Fund for ameliorating the condition of the poor Zoroastrians of Persia" waited on Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, C.S.I., on Saturday morning, to solicit his patriotic assistance on behalf of the oppressed and famishing Parsees of Persia, and on their representation of the misery of the people he munificently contributed Rs. 10,000 towards relief from the oppressive *Gejeera* tax on the Parsees of Persia, and a further sum of Rs. 1,000 in relief of the famine.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

MEETING OF THE PARSEE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

A well attended and influential meeting of the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon at Albless Baug, for the purpose of taking measures for the relief of the famine among the Parsees in Persia. Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, late a member of the local Legislative Council, was called to the chair.

Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Patell who acted as secretary to the meeting, read letters from the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, expressing their regret at not being able to attend the meeting. The Secretary then read a short report received by the committee of the "Fund for ameliorating the condition of the poor Zoroastrians in Persia," from Mr. Manockjee Limjee Anturia, the representative of the Parsees of Western India at Teheran. The report pointed out the main cause of the famine in Persia as being the want of rain for the last three years, and the consequent deficiency of crops. The horrors of famine were particularly felt at Kerman and Yezd, where a large number of poor Zoroastrians resided. They were not only suffering from famine, but they were also oppressed by fanatic Mahomedans, who would not even allow them to leave the place and go to settle somewhere else. Some time ago about 150 Persians, with their families, attempted to leave Yezd for the purpose of coming down to Bombay, but no sooner was their object found out than they were arrested, confined and ill-treated, and looted of everything they had. About 400 of them have gone to Teheran, where Mr. Manockjee protects them, and a few to Bunder Abas. The committee have already remitted by telegram to their agent in Persia about Rs. 8,000 for the purpose of relieving these poor men from their sufferings, in anticipation of the subscriptions to be raised, as the emergency was very great.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously by the meeting:—

Proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee—"That a fund be raised for the purpose of relieving the sufferings of the Zoroastrians in Persia from the famine which now prevails, and that the fund be named 'The fund raised for relieving the Zoroastrians of Persia from the famine of 1871.'"

Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and seconded Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia—"That the fund to be raised be entrusted to the members of the committee appointed in 1854 to improve the condition of poor Zoroastrians in Persia with full powers to raise subscriptions and forward them for the relief of, and distribution among, Zoroastrians in different places where the famine now prevails." The committee is as follows:—

Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Mr. Curseejee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee Camajee, Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Mr. Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody, Mr. Eduljee Bomanjee Moris, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Pateli, Mr. Ardaseer Dosabhoy Mounsdee, and Mr. Muncherjee Shapoorjee Lungdana *alias* Bustan.

Another proposition was to the effect that the managing committee be requested to raise subscriptions from those Parsees who reside in the mofussil. That was also carried unanimously.

In the course of the proceedings Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee in a short but effective speech suggested the advisability of bringing poor Zoroastrians to Bombay. Mr. Nowrojee thought that great zoolum was exercised over these men by Mahomedans in Persia, and that whatever amount they would raise to relieve them from their sufferings would do very little good to them. Their chief grievance was that they were under the tyrannical rule of Mahomedans, and the best way for them was to make some endeavours to bring them to Bombay. Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the author of a history of Persia in Gujrathee, concurred with Mr. Nowrojee, and further said that the population of these poor Zoroastrians was at one time about 100,000 and it had now dwindled down to 5,000. This, Mr. Jamsetjee observed, was owing to the tyranny exercised over them by fanatic Mahomedans. Mr. Muncherjee Shapoorjee Lungdana explained that there was one difficulty in the way of adopting Mr. Nowrojee's suggestion, and that was, that these poor Zoroastrians, notwithstanding the great zoolum exercised over them by fanatic Mahomedans, preferred to live in their native land. He said this from his own experience. He had known various instances in which these Persians, after staying in Bombay for three or four years, left for their native country with a paltry sum in their possession. Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, in an elaborate and pathetic speech, exhorted the members present to come forward and assist those who are actually in need of their assistance. Dinshaw Manockjee Munchonjee and Dustoor Sorabjee Rustomjee, as High Priests of the Parsees, made very effective speeches.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

A list was circulated among the members, and nearly Rs. 11,675 was subscribed. We give below the names of the principal subscribers:—

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer Readymoney, C.S.I., Rs. 1,000; Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Patel, Rs. 1,001; Bace Sakurbace, wife of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Patel; Rs. 500; Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Patel, Rs. 1,000; Bace Peeroobace, daughter of the first Parsee baronet, Rs. 1,050; Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and Co., Rs. 1,000; Mr. Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody, Rs. 400; Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servaee, Rs. 500; and Mr. Hormusjee Camajee's sons, Rs. 600.

MAHABLESHWAR.

30th May, 1871.

We have still delightful weather, and strange to say we have new arrivals every day—those who are driven here by the increased heat in Bombay and Poona. These are delighted with the fine climate here and with the beauties of the place after the refreshing rain. Those who thought the monsoon had really set in will wait patiently to see before they assert it as positively next time. Many people propose to remain here now till the 15th June, but I fear they will find that too late to leave these hills. All should be away by the 10th if they wish to get comfortably to Poona. If the roads remain in travelling order till that time they will do very well.

This place used to be famed for its freedom from thieves, but I am sorry to say that robberies are reported nearly every day. We had once a very smart Kotwal, quite an adept at detecting thieves, but we have no such person now at the sanitarium.

Mr. Williamson, the bandmaster of H. E. the Governor's Band, has fallen among thieves, who have carried off a valuable diamond ring which his late mother gave him, also a watch and banknotes to the value of Rs. 400, besides many other valuable things. This robbery took place on Friday night last and nothing has turned up as yet, though the sepoys are on the look out and Rs. 100 have been offered to any one who would give information that would lead to the recovery of the property.

The weather is much hotter than it has yet been in the daytime, and we feel sure it must be very hot in Poona when we feel it so hot here.—*Deccan Herald.*

An Amorous Young Man.—On May 6, at the Worcester police-court, Thomas Hardman was charged with having assaulted a young married woman, named Charlotte Rogers, on the previous Tuesday. The prosecutor met the lady outside the Shire hall, and attempted to kiss her, and on being repulsed, used violence. It transpired that the prisoner had made a bet that he would "kiss fifty girls down the street." He was committed for three weeks with hard labour.

SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 27th May.

I notice the following paragraph in the *Punjab Times*:—

"On Saturday we announced, on the authority of the Kurrachee correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, the death, by suicide, of Major Way, Acting Political Agent at Muscat. The Kurrachee correspondent now writes that the cause of the Major's death was apoplexy or fever. On such a point as this correspondents should be careful not to be misinformed."

Your Punjab contemporary is quite wrong in ascribing to me the latter statement as to Major Way's death having occurred through fever. What *I* announced has since been confirmed, so that the *Times'* remark cannot apply to me, and it is to be hoped your contemporary will correct the false impression he has conveyed on the subject.

The Traffic Agent of the Sind Railway, Mr. David McNeill, left for England last mail on six months' leave. His successor is a Mr. Allen, who is expected to arrive shortly. In the meantime Captain Wilkins of the Flotilla is conducting the duties in conjunction with his own. It is rumoured that the Agent in Sind, Captain John Wood, will soon be nominated Agent-in-Chief of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, in room of General Abbott, who, it is said, has determined to go home for the benefit of his health.

A desideratum long felt in Kurrachee has just been supplied by Mr. H. Treppass, our Municipal Surveyor. He has formed a class for the study of drawing in its various branches, such as prospective, landscape, ornamental figure, architectural, mechanical and engineering. In his prospectus Mr. Treppass thus notices the decline of drawing classes in India:—"Since photography has come into use I have noticed, with regret, the decline of drawing classes. This is a pity, as everybody cannot encumber himself with photographic apparatus and chemicals, when he travels about the world, nor can he always spare time to pitch his tent, clean his glasses, focus his camera, mix his chemicals, expose his plate, intensify and set the view taken, and clean and pack up for another picture to be taken elsewhere. A sketch book and pencil can be carried in one's pocket with the greatest ease; and a sketch may be taken of a view even when passing it on board a vessel. A photographic apparatus chemicals cost at least Rs. 800. The value of a sketch-book and pencil is about Rs. 5." The system of instruction adopted by Mr. Treppass enables the pupil to acquire the art of drawing rapidly and in a pleasing manner, and though he does not aim to turn out rival Correggios, Raphaels, or Turners, he hopes to qualify the young men of this city to use their pencils with as much facility in sketching as they do their pens in writing.

Last Sunday evening there were several meteors seen here. One was remarkably fine, and lasted at least a minute and a-half, shooting through the air in a perfectly horizontal line, like a comet with a long tail of red fire. Meteors generally fall perpendicularly or at an angle. Their progress is seldom horizontal.

Are you Bombay folks hard up for ice? If so, a German gentleman of this place suggests that I should advise you all to come over here, where you can purchase it from 7 pice up to 4 annas a pound!

MR. WHITE, SESSIONS JUDGE OF POONA.

We take from the *Deccan Herald* the address of the vakeels of the Poona District Court to Mr. White on the eve of his departure from Poona to preside over the administration of justice in Sind; and the Judge's reply:—

Before your departure from amongst us to join your new appointment in Sind, we, the vakeels here assembled to-day, beg most respectfully to address you a few words. You have been presiding in this court for the last two years, during which time your treatment of us, as a body of men, was the most handsome and generous that can be expected from the hands of a presiding Judge; and we should certainly be wanting in duty were we not to express our grateful feelings to you for the kind manner in which you each day from morning to evening discharged from the bench the most arduous and harassing duties of your post without allowing even the most provoking circumstances to ruffle your temper in the least; when we remember how very kind and courteous you were to every one that had occasion and approach you, we cannot but regret extremely that we are soon to lose you. It was not, Sir, your kind temper and patience alone that won our regard and esteem. We equally, or even more admiral the deep learning, great research, and the sound judicial discretion which you displayed in all investigations you conducted during the last two years, your decisions were always in the last even those against whom they were given could scarcely help admitting that justice was done. It was almost a pleasure to have to argue a case before you. The remarks you made from the bench while hearing our arguments were often times mingled with much good humour and were at the same time so very lucid and appropriate that they without discouraging has enabled us to see the weak points of our cases and suggested in my new thoughts which had never occurred to us before. In conclusion we cannot but unanimously do strict justice to every one that came before you. In deciding every cause you looked to its merits alone; the desire of pleasing or the fear of displeasing any party or the public never entered into your consideration. You always took the greatest pains to ascertain the truth; the desire of being able to dispose of a large number of cases never led you to hurry your investigations. In conclusion allow us, Sir, to say that in the midst of our sorrow for your departure we cannot but congratulate Sind in the appointment which you are going to fill in Sind is one where you will be able to do much good to the public. You will there be in sole charge in judicial matters of the whole of that large and rapidly improving province; you will there exercise almost equal jurisdiction to what Her Majesty's High Court at Bombay on its appellate side exercises over this part of the presidency. The appointment is no doubt most important and one which we believe is not easily and arrived at. You will find there a vaster field for the exercise of many good qualities which we have admired in you. We hope that you will have a pleasant voyage to Kurrachee, and after your arrival there will always enjoy perfect good health and find pleasure in your work.

Mr. White in reply said he was very much gratified with the address, though he must say that the expressions used in it appeared to him to be flattering. A partial hand had drawn a very pleasing portrait which resembled him; he would wish to be rather than what he actually was. The address, however, was evidence that the gentlemen present entertained very kind feelings towards him, and viewing it in that light he was pleased to receive and receive it. Allusion had been made to the arduous nature of the duties of his present appointment. They were no doubt onerous, but they would have been doubly so to him but for the cordial assistance he had received in his endeavours to administer justice here, from the members of the Poona bar. While doing the best for their clients they had not lost sight of a duty higher than that they owed to them, that duty of acting in the interests of truths, and thus they had never attempted to advocate anything before him to mislead by the wilful distortion of facts. He should always look back on his official intercourse with the gentlemen now assembled with feelings of much regard and esteem for them. As regard the merits of his labours he would only say that he had discharged them to the best of his ability, but was indeed conscious of many shortcomings. He regretted that he had not been able to do as much work as he could have wished, but was glad to find that what he had done had been stamped with the approval of the gentlemen present whose opinion he most highly value. He was very much obliged to them for their good wishes which he sincerely reciprocated. He regretted to part from so many kind friends and wished them a most hearty farewell.

BOKHARA.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, May 30.)

About a week ago we called attention at some length to the projected Russian expedition against the Khanate of Khiva, pointing out that the conquest of Khiva would bring the Russian boundary up to the Afghan frontier. An extraordinary complication has subsequently arisen which calls for the instant attention of our Government, so that they may be able clearly to answer the question, what understanding have we with Russia as to the extent of her boundary in Central Asia? The King of Bokhara has fled from Bokhara into Turkistan, and a Russian general with a large force is encamped within a day's march of the city. It appears that for some time past, as we have on several occasions pointed out, the relations between the Russian soldiery and the Bokhariots had been gradually getting worse. At last a movement was secretly initiated for a rising against the Russians, but the design was prematurely developed and the King fled from his own capital before the Oxus into Turkistan. From here envoys were sent to the Russians, and from the Russians to the King, to ascertain each other's demands. The King of Bokhara is reported to have addressed the Russian General as follows: He found himself, he wrote, unable any longer to trust the Russian Government. They had since coming into his country continually encroached on his rights, and he never knew the moment when he himself might not be seized and sent to Russia as a prisoner. He said he had not the same fear of the people of Turkistan. They had always been his friends, and had dealt fairly by him, and he felt he could trust himself to the Afghans. He also stated (though we don't quite see the relevancy of the statement) that he preferred the friendship of England to that of Russia. When the Russians heard of his flight and received this message from him, they sent an invitation to Abdool Rahman Khan to come to Bokhara and occupy the vacant throne as a vassal of Russia! Abdool Rahman, our readers will remember, was encamped in the west of Turkistan with a considerable force, and he, nothing loth, marched off north towards the Oxus to step into his old friend's shoes. For it must be noted the King of Bokhara had ever been friendly to the Maimana state and to the most now with Abdool Rahman. Abdool Rahman said nothing to his men as to the object of their march until they reached Chardjuy or Chardjoo, about 180 miles north-west of Maimana, close to the ferries on the Oxus where several roads to Bokhara meet together. Here for the first time his men learnt with intense disgust the intention of their chief to occupy the Bokhariot Ameer's throne. They at once refused to take part in the proceeding and rose in mutiny against Abdool Rahman, clamouring against his conduct and shouting execrations on the Russians. They declared that not only would they not follow Abdool Rahman against the Russians in support of the exiled King. Nothing remained for Abdool Rahman except to submit. He left Chardjoo and returned up the Oxus to Turkistan, where in conjunction with the western rebels he hoped to attain independence.

Sound by Telegraph.—The ticking of the clock at the Cambridge Observatory can be heard in San Francisco. This is done by connecting the pendulum of the clock to the telegraph wire in such a manner that the main circuit is broken and instantly closed again at every swing of the pendulum.

THE FURLOUGH RULES.

We learn, on good authority, that the annual saving effected by the furlough regulations of 1868, amounts to twelve lacs of rupees for the Army. A similar economy would follow in the Civil Service, were their officiating officers not allowed more liberal pay than is admitted to their military brethren. By facilitating leave, a number of unemployed military officers, detained in India on Indian pay and allowances, have been tempted home at a saving to Government of fifty per cent. on their Indian pay. Doubtless this implies an abnormal condition of things, and the fact has been used as an argument against the integrity of proof so based. Admitting that the twelve lacs of rupees economised may be attributed in large measure to an excessive military establishment, it would be easy to show that, under no circumstances, will the rules of 1868 prove more costly than those of 1854. As the number of military officers decreases, it may be necessary to reduce the percentage of absentees; nothing more. Comparing the charge to the State of officers on sick furlough under the rules of 1854—ordinary furlough was never taken—with that of 1868, it appears that in the ranks of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, the gain is on the side of the latter rule. The liberality which under the 1868 dispensation allows to the lieutenant on furlough enough to keep him from starvation, is the only exception which can be quoted in favour or rather disfavour, of 1854.—*Indian Daily News*, June 2.

THE MADRAS MATRIMONIAL CASE.

On the Original Side of the High Court yesterday morning (May 31), before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan, Mr. Miller appeared and made a motion in the case of Green *cs.* Green and another. This suit, Mr. Miller said, was an original matrimonial one, instituted by the plaintiff A. K. Green against his wife and another for a divorce. The plaintiff having withdrawn the suit, a notice was sent by his solicitors to that effect to the respondent's attorney. Mr. Miller also said, that Arthur K. Green had embraced the Mussulman faith (laughter), and he was proceeding to read the notice, when His Lordship said, that he would not listen to such absurd things as were contained in the notice. Mr. Miller then applied for costs, and His Lordship granted a *rule nisi* calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why he should not pay the costs incurred by the respondent in this suit. The *rule nisi* is made returnable on Wednesday next. His Lordship also asked Mr. Miller if the plaintiff was a member of the Bar, to which Mr. Miller replied in the affirmative. His Lordship made a quaint remark about this Mahomedan Barrister, which was received with laughter.—*Madras Athenæum.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. Atkins, Acting Manager of the Agra Bank at Lahore, has been nominated to the charge of the Madras Agency.

A day or two ago three thousand readymade thieves were turned loose simultaneously in the district of Allahabad: that is to say, three thousand chowkidars were dismissed.—*Pioneer.*

Akyab, of which so much has been said as the future Brighton of India, has received a visit from the Chief Commissioner of Burmah. Mr. Eden apparently considers its chances of becoming fashionable not altogether chimerical.

Mr. R. Tyndall, Executive Engineer, Jubbulpore Division, leaves early next month on furlough to England. Mr. John-tone, Executive Engineer, Saugor Division, succeeds him at Jubbulpore, and Mr. F. Fitz-James, Executive Engineer, Saugor Road Division, takes charge of the Saugor Division in addition to his own. We should like to hear how the Saugor and Narsingpore Road progresses.—*Pioneer.*

Native Preventatives of Cholera—A native contemporary gives the following directions as preservatives against cholera:—(1) a copper coin or other piece of that metal should be worn round the neck, so as to hang below the chest, (2) not to walk much in the sun, (3) to breakfast before 10 A.M., (4) to keep the house when (5) to avoid much talk of cholera. These directions would probably be as efficacious if four out of the five were omitted.—*Pioneer*, June 2.

Turkish Expedition against Nejd—We do not remember to have seen any notice of the expedition which the Porte has long been preparing, and is now on the point of despatching, against Nejd in Turkish Arabia. It is a matter of regret, while all who wish the Turks well, that that Government should have needlessly embarked on an adventure which must be profitless and may be disastrous. Meanwhile Bagdad is in a ferment of preparation and anxiety.—*Pioneer*, June 2.

The Peshawur correspondent of the *Koh-i-noor* (a Lahore paper) reports the breaking out of a terrible fire in a bazaar, by which 200 shops and 625 houses, valued at two lakhs and a half, were destroyed. An offensive feature in the conflagration, to quote our contemporary, "was the brutal conduct of the Afghans, who were seen jumping into the fire and plundering whatever they saw of value, in defiance of all opposition from the police. *Eight hundred of the plunderers were arrested.*"—*Pioneer.*

Mutiny Medals.—In 1858 it was ordered that the Indian Mutiny medals should be struck and distributed. Ten years later, in 1868, Government ordered the grant of these medals to H. M.'s 81st Regiment, but that gallant corps has not yet been decorated. And yet Mr. Grant Duff assured the House of Commons "that there has been no undue delay on the part of the War Office." We do not know what species of delay may be, but we are sure that the delay which has occurred in distributing the medals is discreditable.—*Pioneer.*

The following curious notice has been posted up in several places in the city of Benares:—

"We Madhoban Dás and Dwárká Dás, residing in the vicinity of *Gopál Mandir*, do hereby give notice on our own part that a son of ours is possessed by a devil. While under the influence of this malignant spirit, which begins in the evening and lasts all night long, the lad performs a variety of obscene acts and unseemly gestures, and calls for meat and other forbidden food to eat. With the return of day he regains his sanity. Any person who undertakes to cure the lad of the disorder will receive a reward of Rs. 500, and he who finds out such a person, Rs. 200."

Needing Explanation.—The *Mofussil Guardian* says that a lady, Mrs. Foulkes, while passing on the main road at Salem one dark evening, with a carriage and pair drove over an old man, a native, and killed him, and that the lady was fined a hundred rupees "for this very grave and serious offence." There must, of course, be some error here. The lady surely presented the 100 rupees, after the act. If an old man was killed through carelessness a fine of many hundred rupees would not have satisfied justice; if there was not any carelessness no fine could have been inflicted. A paragraph like this, if a misrepresentation of the fact, is a very serious injury to the persons concerned, and if correct, the fact stated is an equally great injury to justice. We take it as utter nonsense that a magistrate would dare to inflict a fine for such a "grave and serious offence."—*Friend of India.*

Methodism in Rome.—It is confidently stated that a Methodist chapel is about to be erected in the city of Rome.

A Ground for Divorce.—A Troy man demands divorce from his wife, because she has joined the Spiritualists. He claims that she bestow upon spiritual nonentities a love which should be his own.

We read in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that the widow of Captain Burgoyne, lost with the Captain, has been pressed for the payment of certain bond instruments and other articles ordered by Captain Burgoyne for the use of the band and mess, the Admiralty having refused to meet the claim!

A French Dwarf.—Amongst the exiles from France which the late disastrous war has driven to our shores, not the least remarkable is the graceful little lady who is now holding daily levées in the Burlington Gallery. The Princess Felicie, as her exhibitors have christened her, is a genuine dwarf, a real living Lilliputian. She is, perhaps, the smallest female not yet exhibited in London, one beside whom Miss Minnie Warren would be almost a giantess. Like Miss Minnie, the Princess Felicie is the child of parents of the ordinary station, who have accompanied her over the Channel in the first French steamboat. She is now in her ninth year, measures scarcely nineteen inches in height, and weighs just six pounds. She is of perfect symmetry in limb and feature, and altogether a pleasing and gentle child. The Princess was presented to and most graciously noticed by the Emperor and Empress of the French a very short time before the commencement of the war.—*Daily News*, May 8.

English Spelling.—Some discussion is going on in the States as to the English manner of spelling, and the American philologists are freely expressing their views thereon. The fact that English writers have abandoned the final "k" is noted with approval; and the effort being made to substitute "s" for "z" in such words as civilization, after the French method, is encouraged, although it is conceded that the change would probably not be conducive to strict justice to every one that came before you. In deciding every cause you looked to its merits alone; the desire of pleasing or the fear of displeasing any party or the public never entered into your consideration. You always took the greatest pains to ascertain the truth; the desire of being able to dispose of a large number of cases never led you to hurry your investigations. In conclusion allow us, Sir, to say that in the midst of our sorrow for your departure we cannot but congratulate Sind in the appointment which you are going to fill in Sind is one where you will be able to do much good to the public. You will there be in sole charge in judicial matters of the whole of that large and rapidly improving province; you will there exercise almost equal jurisdiction to what Her Majesty's High Court at Bombay on its appellate side exercises over this part of the presidency. The appointment is no doubt most important and one which we believe is not easily and arrived at. You will find there a vaster field for the exercise of many good qualities which we have admired in you. We hope that you will have a pleasant voyage to Kurrachee, and after your arrival there will always enjoy perfect good health and find pleasure in your work.

Mr. White in reply said he was very much gratified with the address, though he must say that the expressions used in it appeared to him to be flattering. A partial hand had drawn a very pleasing portrait which resembled him; he would wish to be rather than what he actually was. The address, however, was evidence that the gentlemen present entertained very kind feelings towards him, and viewing it in that light he was pleased to receive and receive it. Allusion had been made to the arduous nature of the duties of his present appointment. They were no doubt onerous, but they would have been doubly so to him but for the cordial assistance he had received in his endeavours to administer justice here, from the members of the Poona bar. While doing the best for their clients they had not lost sight of a duty higher than that they owed to them, that duty of acting in the interests of truths, and thus they had never attempted to advocate anything before him to mislead by the wilful distortion of facts. He should always look back on his official intercourse with the gentlemen now assembled with feelings of much regard and esteem for them. As regard the merits of his labours he would only say that he had discharged them to the best of his ability, but was indeed conscious of many shortcomings. He regretted that he had not been able to do as much work as he could have wished, but was glad to find that what he had done had been stamped with the approval of the gentlemen present whose opinion he most highly value. He was very much obliged to them for their good wishes which he sincerely reciprocated. He regretted to part from so many kind friends and wished them a most hearty farewell.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

House of Lords, Thursday, May 11.

SPEECH OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

The Marquis of Salisbury, on presenting petitions from a large number of native and English merchants and others at Calcutta and Madras, stated that they asked for a Royal Commission to inquire into certain grievances which pressed on the Indian and English population. They complained of the condition of the finances, of the annual migration of the Government from Calcutta to the hills, and of the Legislative Council not being a really representative body. Now, as to the third point, it was possible the Council might be selected with more careful attention to the interests of the population. He believed some native princes, not under the jurisdiction of the Crown, were members of it, and it might be that those affected by the decisions of the Council might be more adequately represented. This, however, was a question of detail. He felt confident that any attempt to introduce a representative system into the Legislative Council would be attended only in the first instance with confusion, and in the second instance would have the fatal effect of subjecting the Government of India to the influence of a narrow though influential class, consisting partially of Englishmen and partially of natives, but wholly distinct from the vast mass of the people, the responsibility now borne by England in the face of the world as regarded Indian administration being thus seriously diminished without any other responsibility being substituted for it. There had of late years been a considerable pressure with a view of maintaining the existing native Governments and limiting the extension of British rule. He sympathised with this to a certain extent, not that he believed the native Governments, judged by any abstract rule, were superior or equal to the English, but because they had the one cardinal virtue of all Governments, that they were in sympathy with the feelings, habits, and traditions of the population. The same considerations, however, should inspire mistrust of propositions for introducing a mode of Government so thoroughly alien to the Asiatic nature as representative Government. It was of vital importance to attend to the nature and traditions of the governed, and representative Government in India would sin against this primary canon. As to the comparatively small matter of the removal of the Government to the hills, the noble duke (Argyll) would be able to speak with more weight. He understood that much more real business was performed at Simla than at Calcutta, and that no influence of public opinion, meaning that of the whole nation, existed at Calcutta to control the Government, so that its migration did not withdraw it from the effect of public opinion. It was a great mistake to substitute the opinion of an official or narrow mercantile class, or of a few educated Indians, for the public opinion of the whole nation which we in England were so proud of. (Hear.) As to finance, the question required serious consideration from the Home Government, and this not merely in the sense of requiring the Governor-General to give his best attention to it. Nothing could be further from his wish than to suggest anything which would diminish the authority or *prestige* of that distinguished office, for the Viceroy's independence, and the position he occupied in the face of the princes and people, were of vital importance. Least of all would he do so with Lord Mayo, who, as he was generally acknowledged, had fulfilled the hopes entertained of him on acceding to that high office, and had shown himself not unworthy of the brilliant series of his predecessors. (Hear, hear.) There was a change, however, every six years, and there might be questions of permanent interest which it was necessary to settle on a definitive basis. The general principle of Indian finance required consideration, and he doubted whether this could be effected by the agency of the Governor-General. The English idea of finance was that every year the Chancellor of the Exchequer put something into the crucible and moulded it anew, raising or diminishing taxes according to the wants of the moment, and the Budget was not merely a necessary incident but a social excitement. What, however, might be a pleasant excitement for us was in India a very dangerous interference with the peace of the natives. He believed the *ideal* of finance in India was the idea of *permanence*. The following was to settle the amount which could be raised without interfering with the traditions or departing from the habits of the nation; let this be

A COMMUNAL APPEAL.

PARIS, May 11, Evening.

DELESCLUZE, the new Delegate of War, has issued an address to the National Guard, in which he appeals to their patriotism to assist him in the performance of his duties, and admits the gravity of the situation. He says—

"Our ramparts are as firm as your arms and your hearts; yet you are not ignorant that you are fighting for your liberty, for social equality, that promise which has escaped you so long; that if your breasts are exposed to the balls and shells of the Versailles troops, the prize of which you are assured is the enfranchisement of France and of the world, the security of your hearths and the lives of your wives and children. You will conquer, then. The world, which sees and applauds your noble efforts, will be ready to celebrate your triumph, which will be the salvation of all peoples."

A PARISIAN SCANDAL.

THE special correspondent of *The Times* at Paris writes on May 7—

The reigning scandal of the day is the affair of the Convent of Picpus. So highly roused has public indignation been by the supposed discovery of atrocities committed within those jealous walls that the people have been peremptorily excluded until the investigations of justice shall be complete I managed, however, to penerate within the precincts by attaching myself to the corps of an English friend, who was journeying thither under special official orders, to investigate the case of an English Sister named Garret. In the Rue de Picpus, near Mazas prison, stand two large buildings, each surrounded by high walls, above which may be seen green trees at intervals. The one is an establishment of the Jesuits; the other the Convent of the White Nuns. The Jesuit Brothers escaped at the first sign of approaching danger, but the Sisters held their own until forced from it, when I conveyed to the cells of St. Lazare, there to await the results of a judicial inquiry into certain matters that are deemed suspicious. Arrived at the gate of the Convent, we were obliged to force our way through a crowd of angry people who demanded instant permission to enter, and who were as persistently swept back by a group of National Guards—we, however, being admitted inside the door under cover of official pass and signatures. In the courtyard, under the shade of some fine trees, a few Guards were playing bowls in the Jesuits' alley, and making up to one of them, whose cap displayed tokens of authority, we mentioned our business, and begged permission to see what was to be seen. Our friend was very civil, accepted a cigar, and marched us off to go the rounds. He pointed out to us the fact, of which there certainly could exist no kind of doubt, that the two buildings communicated one with the other, by means of an old door which still exists at the back of a stable, as well as by other apertures in the garden wall, which show signs of having been recently closed up. The Jesuits' garden is a most beautiful one, occupying a space of some 12 acres, laid out with care and furnished with fruit trees of every description, pruned and trained after the latest horticultural designs. There are wondrously ingenious plans, too, for irrigating the beds; forcing pits and hothouses, and long alleys with vines trained over them. Through the old door above mentioned we passed into the Sisters' garden, equally large and beautiful, though not kept with the same care. In the centre stands a gymnasium, I suppose for the use of the children brought up under the Sisters' care, and further on their cemetery, a lovely spot, where, under the heavy shade of ancient cypresses, lie bearers of some of the most ancient names in France—"Prince de Salm-Kyrburg," murdered under the Terror, aged 49;" "Rochefoucauld," "De Noailles," "Montmorency," "the great Lafayette," the whole family of the Talleyrand-Périgords, and legions of Princes and Princesses. Some of the vaults have been opened, and many lead coffins, half-covered with rotting velvet and gold lace, lie exposed to the light of day, awaiting an examination at the hands of the Minister of Justice. At the extreme end of the garden, however, are the three little conical huts, side by side, resembling white ants' nests, which have been the prime cause of so much excitement and judicial inquiry. When the Convent was occupied by the National Guards these little huts were tenanted each by an old woman, enclosed in a wooden cage, like a chicken's pen, the three cages or buildings being similar in size and construction, six feet square by seven in height, with a slate roof, through which daylight was visible, while the three old women were all of them hopeless idiots. The lady Superior has kept her lips resolutely closed up to the present time, but admitted, when first questioned, that the three sufferers had lived in their hideous prison for nine years, in an atmosphere of stifling heat through out the summer and half-frozen with cold throughout the winter; "but," she added, "they were idiots when they came." The conductor of the inquiry replied that, if such were the case, it was illegal to have admitted them to the Convent at all, and that even supposing them to have been admitted, the place where they were found was not a fit dwelling-place for a dog. A key was discovered among her papers, labelled "key of the great vault;" but where this great vault may be has not yet been found out. The Superior and her nuns keep a uniform and persistent silence upon the point: excavations have been made at different points in the garden, and under the high altar of the chapel, but hitherto without effect. At one end of the nuns' garden stands an isolated building, in which were found mattresses furnished with straps and buckles, also two iron corsets, an iron skull-cap, and a species of rack turned by a cog-wheel, evidently intended for bending back the body with force. The Superior explained that these were orthopædic instruments—a superficial falsehood. The mattresses and straps are as being easily accounted for; I have seen such things used in French midwifery, and in cases of violent delirium; but the rack and its adjuncts are justly objects of grave suspicion, for they imply a use of brutal force which no disease at present known would justify. On our way back through the gardens our guide made a *détour* in order to show us a great subterranean warehouse, where an enormous quantity of potatoes was stored, as well as barrels full of salt-pork, while in a shed hard by lay granting a fat pig. "Look at this!" cried our National Guard indignantly. "Look at these stores, which might have helped to feed the starving poor of the arrondissement during our six months' siege, and think that these people were begging from door to door the whole time for money to buy broken victuals for their pensioners!" Arrived at the entrance gate our guide nudged me, telling me to look at the old hideous woman who was wandering about, followed by a younger one, stooping from time to time to pick up a leaf or rub her hands with sand and gravel. "That is Sœur Bernardine," he said, "one of the three principal prisoners in the cages. She is the eldest, and in the mind of the three, and we keep her here under the care of one of our wives to cheer her up. She is only 50, though she look past 70. The other two have been removed, as they were rendered violent by the crowd and chaffing of the soldiers." Sœur Bernardine looked up—a soft, pale face, with sunken eyes shaded by the frills of a great cap. She looked at me dazedly, without taking any notice, and stooped again filled her hands with refuse on the pavements, which she put into her mouth until prevented by her companion. Without showing the least prejudice in the matter, I think I can safely say that the ladies now shut up at St. Lazare will find it no easy matter to clear themselves of blame; for, though there are doubtless many suspicious circumstances that may be explained away, there are also hard facts which will remain hard facts in spite of the most elaborate attempts at refutation.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH
OF MAY 13.

UNPREJUDICED.—Swell (at the R. A. Exhibition). "Haw! 've you any idea—w what fellaw's picto-ars we're to admi-are this ye-ar!!!?"

A VENTURE.—One of the new Joint Stock Companies (Limited) is called the "Bog Mining Company." The name strikes us as a little unfortunate.

THE FAIR UNREPRESENTED.—Why ought not women to have the suffrage? Because we are afraid of their votes, and not of their violence.

PROGRESS.—A recent philologist states that the word "German" is derived from Gomer. See how development has proceeded! No one would now think of calling a German a gomeril.

GREAT EVENTS IN THE FAMILY.—Mrs. Malaprops' youngest grandson has just been vaccinated. She reports to us that the child is doing well, and the doctor says he has a beautiful versicle on his arm.

PROMPT AND PRACTICAL.

Reverend Stranger—"My good man, can you tell me the nearest way to the Cathedral?"

Scotch Cabby—"Jist inside the cab here, sir."

MINISTERIAL IRISH MELODY.

Guarded by surrounding Ocean,
Britons never will be slaves,
For it is the land of Goschen,
Where Britannia rules the waves.

BADINAGE.

Factious Bus-driver (offering to pull up)—"Ere you are, sir. Look sharp—Bill, and 'elp the gen'leman in with his luggage!" Chimney-Sweep (whose self-respect is hurt) uses strong language!

Bus-driver—"Beg pard'n, sir. Gen'leman ain't for us, Bill. He's a lookin' out for a 'Hathos.' Goin' to Madam Toosawd's, to 'ave his statty done in wax-work!!"

BLACK MAIL AND RED.—How much happier we are than the French! We have no Commune: we have no Civil War. Our Ministers gratify our populace first by allowing them to dictate the national expenditure, and secondly by imposing the whole weight of it on the upper and middle classes in the income-tax. Perhaps the French would be as much at peace as ourselves, if the respectable part of them would only submit to be plundered.

THE TAX AND TURF.—Which is the more ruinous vice, betting or boozing? Which is the more objectionable? If the publican's trade is to be diminished because it affords facilities for drunkenness, why not the stud-keeper's because it affords facilities for gambling? If the generous liquor, beer, is liable to abuse, is not occasion for evil likewise afforded by that noble animal the horse? Suppose Bung subjected to a repressive licensing system, ought not similar restrictions to be imposed on racing noblemen?

THE DEVELOPMENT OF DRESS.

Mr. Darwin, tell a tailor,
How the need for him arose;
Did the Ews of nature fail her
To supply mankind with clothes?

She, whilst they were apes, had clad them,
Many an age, with copious hair;
Stripped when circumstances had them,
Could she not re-clothe the bare?

Gained Giraffe's neck elongation,
Through long reaching up to trees?
Would not climate's alteration,
Have re-dressed us by degrees?

Nature, it may be suggested,
Would the naked race in fur
Coats and aprons have invested—
Man and woman—him and her.

But the tailor's institution,
Darwin, negatives your plan;
We defy all evolution
To evolve a suit for man!

Brutes, alone, from tails to noses,
Are attired in suits which grow.
We make ours—no puff of those is
Meant, of course, in saying so.

N.B. Directions for self-measurement, which would have been altogether useless to the Marine Accidian, or even the Anthropoid Jackanapes, promptly forwarded on application to our celebrated establishment.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

(*London Gazette*, May 12.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, JANUARY 24, 1871.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Walter Henry Medhurst, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MARCH 14, 1871.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Arthur Raby, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Syra.

FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 19, 1871.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Neill McLean, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Batavia.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 3, 1871.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Henry Ernest Bulwar, Esq., C.M.G., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General in the island of Borneo.

THE BOULTON AND PARK PROSECUTION.

(*Abridged from the Daily Telegraph.*)

IT was on the 29th of April—in the April of last year—that the two chief defendants in the case of "The Queen v. Boulton, Park, and others" first appeared at the Bow-street Police-court, charged with intent to commit felony. During the interval that has elapsed, the investigation has given rise to disclosures—or, more correctly speaking, to rumours of disclosures—entirely unforeseen when the so-called "female personators" were brought before Mr. Flowers in their feminine attire. To judge from the crowd assembled in Westminster Hall at an early hour yesterday morning (May 9), there has been no falling-off of the public interest in this twice-told tale; but, except on the same theory which explains the fact that there always is an assemblage outside the doors of a prison when an execution is going on inside, it is not easy to understand what brought the crowd together.

What with counsel, barristers engaged and barristers out of work, attorneys, clerks, ushers and messengers, the Court of Queen's Bench was yesterday, as is always the case on all such occasions, crammed to overflowing. The counsel had to shove and hustle in order to make their way into the room; the passages were so thronged it was impossible for the witnesses to get free access when their names were called; and as they were ordered out of court at the commencement of the trial and had no room provided for them to wait in, it is not strange that they were often not forthcoming when called upon to answer to their names.

Before ten o'clock the defendants were seated upon the bench; though only four of the eight originally charged appeared in court. Boulton was scarcely altered in look since his appearance at Bow-street; and, except for the faint shade of a moustache, he might still easily have been taken for a girl in boy's clothes. Park, on the other hand, has grown stout, and his large whiskers have so altered his face as completely to deprive it of the feminine look which it wore a year ago. Both he and Boulton had flowers in their button-holes, and were dressed, to quote the expression used by one of the witnesses—"somewhat more tastily" than is quite common with young men at the present day. As to Hart and Fiske, they had the look and attire of quiet well-dressed young gentlemen, in whose appearance there was nothing to notice one way or the other. All the defendants, it should be added, behaved with perfect propriety throughout the proceedings, speaking occasionally to each other or to their counsel, but exhibiting nothing of the unseemly levity displayed by Park and Boulton during the original hearing of the case at Bow-street.

The case was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice, sitting with a special jury. The counsel engaged were the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., Mr. Henry James, Q.C., Mr. Poland, and Mr. Archbold, who appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, and Mr. Besley appeared for the defendant Boulton; Mr. Sergeant Parry and Mr. Straight for the defendant Park; Mr. Henry Matthews, Q.C., Mr. Sergeant Sleigh, and Mr. Parcell for Fiske; and Sir Jno. Karslake, Q.C., Mr. J. H. Lewis, and Mr. Walter Ballantine for the defendant Hart.

Mr. Archbold said that the four defendants—Ernest Boulton, Frederick Wm. Park, Louis Charles Hurt, and John Safford Fiske—were indicted, with Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton, William Somerville Martin Luther Cumming, C. H. Thomas, and other persons unknown, with conspiring to commit, and inciting other persons to commit, an unnatural offence. The four first-named had appeared, and pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General then stated the case for the prosecution. He said that they could well understand that he approached the task before him with peculiar reluctance. He saw before him four young gentlemen—for such they were—well connected, two of whom had certainly borne a high character; and it was with pain unmixed with sad sorrow he felt constrained to accuse them of an odious crime. He had, however, no choice in the matter. The revelations in the police court—and it would be mere affectation to suppose that they were not all acquainted with them—were of such a character that the Secretary of State for the Home Department felt it to be his bounden duty to institute a most searching investigation, in order to ascertain whether the popular apprehension which no doubt existed of a crime held in peculiar detestation in this country, and from which they had happily been hitherto free, had or had not been committed; and the result of that investigation it was his duty to place before them. He need not tell them that they should approach the trial with no foregone conclusion, and with no prejudice against the accused, who were entitled to be tried, not upon rumour or hearsay, but solely upon the evidence. He said they must all feel a deep sense of relief if the conclusion at which the police unfortunately arrived were, that an accusation was unfounded. He would state, as shortly and clearly as he could, the nature of the charge, and the evidence by which it would be sustained. Mr. Boulton was a young man of twenty-two or twenty-three, and had been some time in a merchant's and stockbroker's office, and afterwards in a bank. He ceased to be so in 1866 or 1867, and had had since, so far as could be ascertained, no occupation and very little means of livelihood. Mr. Park had been educated for the profession of the law. He was articled to a respectable firm of solicitors, and was son of a gentleman of high character and position, occupying no less a station than Master of one of the superior courts of law. Mr. Hurt was a clerk in the Post Office, first in London, and afterwards in Edinburgh. Mr. Fiske was an American subject, and carried on business as a merchant in Edinburgh, and was Consul at Leith. There were originally four other defendants, but one of them had died since these proceedings, and the other three had not surrendered, nor had the police succeeded in apprehending them. The learned Attorney-General then stated the nature of the charge against the defendants. It was one very difficult to bring home, as those who had carelessly or innocently been associated with the defendants were naturally reluctant to come forward and give evidence; while guilty persons would shriuk from becoming witnesses. They would have therefore, as they might imagine, to deal with many unwilling witnesses. He would first briefly state the evidence as it related to Boulton and Park. It was fair to them to remember that they had frequently acted the parts of women in private theatricals, and he need not say that to assume a woman's dress for that purpose was no offence whatsoever. Nay, even if it went further—if, being possessed of female dress for the purpose of acting, they had indulged in a frolic or masquerade in the streets in female attire, and that was all, that would not make them amenable to such a charge as the present. They would see, when the whole case was before them, whether their conduct admitted of any such explanation. He thought that the evidence would show that their assumption of female dress, and of male dress of such a character as to lead to the supposition that they were women, was on an occasional frolic or masquerade, but that that course of conduct was pursued persistently, and for a widely different purpose. It would be shown that they dressed in male attire, but after such a fashion as with their air and gestures to lead all who saw them to believe that they were prostitutes. During the last two or three years they exhibited themselves dressed in the manner to which he had alluded, or in women's attire, at the Casino in Holborn, at the Alhambra, at the Surrey and Strand Theatres, in the Burlington-arcade, in Regent-street, and the Haymarket. As early as 1867 Boulton was seen walking in the Haymarket with Cumming, one of the defendants who had not surrendered, and so acting towards men that a disturbance was caused by those who considered that he was interfering with their calling. If that was a mere frolic Boulton would have tired of it; but he was found in the same place conducting himself in the same way with a person named Campbell, who sometimes went by the name of Sinclair, and again as Lady Jane Grey, and who was well known to the police. It would appear that he had been more than once turned out of the Alhambra and out of the Burlington-arcade, sometimes when dressed as a woman, *sometimes* as a man, but for the same kind of conduct. Amongst the witnesses would be a young gentleman named Mundell, son of an eminent professional man, and who was open to no other observation or imputation than this, that he had associated with Boulton and Park, believing them to be females of an improper character. Mr. Mundell met them first at the Surrey Theatre, where they were pointed out to him as women dressed up as men, and as he believed them to be. He subsequently met them at the same place; they were then dressed as women, although they told him by a note they handed him that they were men—a fact which he did not believe. The Attorney-General then stated the evidence which was to be given by this witness, and proceeded. It was ascertained, after the two defendants had been arrested, that they came from the house, 13, Wakefield-street—an address which they had not communicated to Mr. Mundell, who had visited them at Park's lodgings in Bruton-street. Their head-quarters were, however, at Wakefield-street, and there the police found an extensive female wardrobe of silks and velvets, wigs, with chignons, and all the paraphernalia of female dress. The police put two rooms under lock and key, but during the night one of the rooms was broken open by Mr. Thomas, who had not surrendered, and no doubt if that had not occurred, the Crown would now be in possession of a good deal more information than they had. However, in the other room they found the female wardrobe, and various articles of jewelry. Boulton and Park, it appeared, from time to time, lived on the first floor, which consisted of a sitting room and bed room—occupying the one bed. Thomas had the ground floor, and they all breakfasted together. It was with the utmost reluctance he felt himself bound to introduce the name of a defendant who was now dead. He was aware of the great pain it would necessarily inflict upon his relatives. He was deeply grieved at the fact, but he had no choice in the matter. He was compelled to state that on which he had been instructed as to the relations subsisting between Boulton and Park and Lord Arthur Clinton. It would be shown that Boulton lived with Lord Arthur Clinton for a month or two in 1868, and they would judge of the nature of their intimacy. The servant at the lodgings taxed Boulton as to his sex, and he pointed to a wedding ring. Their apartments consisted of a sitting-room, a bed-room, and a dressing-room. Park came, sometimes dressed as a woman, sometimes in male attire, and once, when he came dressed as a woman, he remained all night. One of the witnesses examined at the police court (Mr. Cox) was dead, and he would refer to his deposition. He deposed that he saw Lord Arthur Clinton and Boulton at a tavern in the City, and was introduced to them by a Mr. Roberts. Boulton was dressed in men's clothes, but looked like a woman, as the witness then believed he was. They lunched together, and Boulton said, "You City birds have good fun in your offices, and have champagne." He said, "You had better come over and see." They did go, and had champagne. He treated Boulton as a woman, and Lord Arthur left the room, appearing to be jealous; and Mr. Cox added: "I kissed him, she, or it, believing at the time it was a woman." He added that Boulton played the piano, and at the railway station presented him with his photograph secretly, so far as Lord Arthur Clinton was concerned. He afterwards, as stated in his deposition, heard something as to the sex of Boulton, and he went to Evans's, where he saw him and Lord Arthur. He made a communication to the waiter, and said to Lord Arthur and Boulton, "You d——d set of infernal scoundrels, you ought to be kicked out of this place?" On cross-examination, he admitted that Boulton never said he was a woman; but added, "I flirted with him believing him to be a woman, and I was not resisted by him when I kissed him." He would now refer to one or two letters which had been found, written by Boulton to Lord Arthur Clinton, and they would drawn their own conclusions from the language in which they were couched. The first was dated 4th Dec., 1868, and Boulton said: "My dear Arthur, I am just off to Chelmsford with Fanny" (meaning Park, who signed himself, as they would see afterwards, "Fanny Winifred Park"); and he went on: "We stay until Monday. Not sent me any money, wretch?—STELLA CLINTON." The next was signed "Yours affectionately, Ernest," and it said: "My dear Arthur—I shall be unable to come down on the 18th. Write at once, and if you have any coin I could do with a little." Again: "My dear Arthur—We were very drunk last night, and consequently I forgot to write, but I hasten to do so now;" and it concluded: "And now, dear, I must shut up, and remain affectionately yours, Ernest." The next letter he said: "My dear Arthur—I have waited for two hours for you, and do not like to be treated with such rudeness. . . . I shall not return to-night—not at all if I am to be treated with such rudeness—Yours, ERNEST BOULTON." In another letter he said "I am consoling myself in your absence by getting screwed." The next read a letter from Park to Lord Arthur Clinton, evidently referring to the quarrel which had taken place between Lord Arthur and Boulton on account of the "rudeness" of which he spoke. He then referred to letters which passed between the defendant Hurt and Lord Arthur Clinton, the former having been called to account by the Post-office authorities by reason, as he said, of "the rustics of Dovizes, Aberdare, and Newport having taken Ernest for a woman," and read letters, written by Hurt to Boulton. One letter, sealed up in the packet to which Fiske referred in his letter as having been received from Boulton, was not (the Attorney-General explained) found by the police, and was, no doubt, destroyed. They, however, found behind the fireplace in his rooms a photograph book containing a number of photographs of Boulton in various characters—one as a saint in the attitude of prayer. (Laughter.) The Attorney-General having commented on the letters he had read, proceeded to read several others which had been written to Fiske by Hurt, who attended the investigation in the police-court on the subject of the prosecution, and, having alluded to the medical evidence, which it would be his duty to lay before the jury, continued: He was glad to think that the defendants had the assistance in their defence of the greatest ability at the bar, and he was certain that nothing which could be fairly urged on their behalf would be omitted. If his learned friends could in the course of the trial point to the evidence on the part of the Crown was false or mistaken, or that it was capable of being explained away on the ground of mere folly or frolic, the defendants would, of course, be entitled to a verdict of acquittal. But if, on remembering their long and persistent course of conduct, and their deference to the letters he had read, they thought that the relations existing between the parties were such as could not be explained away by any hypothesis of levity or indiscretion, and were led to the conclusion that the defendants were guilty, they would not hesitate to perform a public duty which none could shrink from of graver importance, and they would do what in them lay to stay a plague which, if it were let to spread without check or hindrance, must prove a serious contamination of our national morals.

The following evidence was then given:—

Hugh Alexander Hall, examined by the Solicitor General: I live at No. 150, Buckingham Palace-road, and am 24 years of age. I was taken into custody with the prisoners Boulton and Park on the night they were arrested, on the 29th April, in last year. I was discharged the following week. I first saw Boulton and Park on the 22nd of April, at the Surrey Theatre. I was dressed as a woman. I had the letter with me which they gave me in the box. I said I had, and they wanted to see it. I would not let them have it. I took it out of my pocket. They tried to get it from me, and did not succeed. I gave it to them on their promise to return it. They tore it up in pieces and then offered it to me. I did not accept it. Two other gentlemen came in and the conversation became general about theatricals. I had never seen the gentleman before, and I do not know who they were. One of the gentlemen went away, and the other gentleman and myself went out with Boulton and Park. I went with Boulton. He talked a good deal about Edinburgh, and said he thought of going there acting. He said he was going to Paris in a fortnight or three weeks with a gentleman who was coming up to town. I did not learn who he was. We were out walking for some time and made arrangements to go to the Strand Theatre that evening. At Mitchell's Park took a box. I wanted to pay for it, and Park would not allow me. I was told to ask, when I got to the theatre, for Mrs. Graham's box. I put them into a cab, and they went away. They purchased gloves and also some jewelry, which I did not see. I saw them next at the Strand Theatre, and asked for Mrs. Graham's box. I was shown into the box. Soon after a gentleman came in whom I knew slightly. We were there some time before Boulton and Park came in. They were dressed as women. We sat out the piece. The gentlemen went away first. I got a cab, and we got into it. When we did we were taken into custody. The policeman told me I might go if I liked. I said I had done no wrong, and would see them through their trouble, as they had talked about getting bail. I went to Bow-street with them in the cab. They were taken in. I was left in the cab. The policeman afterwards came out for me. I had previously refused to give my address. I went into the station. I do not think he would have let me go then. He told me to come in, and I did. I was asked for my name and address, and I refused to give it, and was put with Boulton and Park. That night I gave my right name and address. I came up to the bar with them next morning, and I was liberated on bail, and no further proceedings were taken against me. The following week I was examined as a witness. I have stated the only occasions on which I ever saw Boulton or Park in my life, and I have stated all that passed. From first to last, up to the evening of the arrest, I believed they were women. I asked the gentleman in the box, whom I knew slightly, his opinion as to whether they were men or women, and he gave it to me. I believed they were women, although they told me several times they were men.

Cross-examined by Mr. Digby Seymour (on behalf of Boulton): I asked the gentleman whom I knew his opinion before they came into the box at the Strand Theatre. He said that they did it for a bit of fun, and that it was the finest get-up in London. He said they were men, and I believed him. I said I was in a myth about it, and that I never was so sold in all my life. I came to the conclusion that it was a lark. I had no fault to find with them, as they always treated me well. I told the gentleman I had had some doubts about Park, but that I was sure Boulton was a woman, and I then added that I never was so sold in all my life. I followed them at the Surrey Theatre in the first instance on being told they were women in men's clothes. The letter given to me on the following Tuesday referred to the stories I had told them about men dressing as women, and it referred to their get-up as women. It said they were men in women's clothes, and referred to the anecdotes I had told them. Did it say, "We think it right to tell you we are men?"—It told me, they were men.

But did it use the words, "We think it right to tell you?"—I think not, but I cannot remember. It was rather dark where I read the letter.

Cross-examination continued: The other gentleman that spoke to them on the first occasion, I should judge, was not a friend of theirs, from the manner in which they got into conversation.

To the Court: He treated them as ladies.

Ladies of that sort?—Yes.

Cross-examination continued: I assume from that that he did not know them. They set me down at Ebury-street.

Was there any suggestion whatever from either of them that you should go home with them?—Not the least.

Did you pay for the brougham?—No. I only paid half the bill for the supper.

Cross-examination continued: At Bruton-street the gentlemen who came in said, during the conversation that they had acted with Boulton and Park; they acting in male attire, Boulton and Park dressed as females. I do not remember being shown a programme. Several pieces in which they had acted were talked of. They played very nicely on the piano. I do not remember Boulton singing. Park was addressed as Park. I think I got to know Boulton's name then, or that evening at the Strand Theatre. They told me they were men on several occasions, but I did not believe them. I cannot recollect how they addressed each other.

To the Lord Chief Justice: It seemed to me that the gentlemen addressed them as women, at least I believed that they were. They did not treat them as women.

Cross-examination continued: Boulton did not say he had performed at Edinburgh, but that he had shortly come from that city and had been performing somewhere.

During the whole time you were in Boulton's company did you see a look or an act of impropriety anywhere or on any occasion?—No; whenever I made advances to him he always kept me at a distance.

The Lord Chief Justice: Then you did make advances to him?—Yes, my lord.

Those neck was it you tried to put your arm round?—Boulton's.

And it was Park you led to the brougham?—Yes, my lord.

Did you on more than one occasion try to make advances to Boulton?—Well, those gentlemen came in and interrupted us. (A laugh.)

Did you resume afterwards?—No, my lord.

Never?—Never afterwards.

Mr. Digby Seymour: Was any advance made to you?—None whatever.

During the whole time they were in your company did you observe a look or hear an expression of impropriety on the part of either Boulton or Park? No, or else I should not have accompanied them.

Sir John Karslake said he appeared for Hurt, but would only cross examine if evidence affecting him was adduced.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Parry: I do not think the name of Park was on the letter when it was handed to me in the box. It was, I believe, put in in the supper room when I got the address.

Mr. Sergeant Parry said that the witness's deposition contained these words: "The letter was given to me. I believe the name Park was in the letter, but no address was upon it."

Cross-examination continued: My memory was more likely to be fresh when examined at the police-office than now. Park told me if I asked for Mrs. Park I would not be let in. The conversation at Bruton-street was almost entirely about theatricals. The gentlemen who came in said Boulton was very clever in acting female parts. I gather that such had been their habit for some time—for some years. It was said that Boulton was particularly admired for his performances, and that they had been principally for charities. I did not hear that they belonged to a private theatrical company. I was not so deceived by the appearance of Park as by that of Boulton, but I still did not believe him. There was no discussion on the subject at Bruton-street while those gentlemen were present. They assured me themselves, and more than once before the gentlemen came in, that they were men. I treated them as women. When Boulton played I said, "You play like a woman," and he said, "I am not a woman, I am a man." They both said so. That occurred four or five times. I was with them at Bruton-street and out walking from a quarter to two to half-past four.

Did they say, "We have been so much in the habit of performing women's characters that you may well be mistaken"?—I do not remember.

Did they say that Park played old women and Boulton young women?—Yes. They said that Park went in for old women characters, and they showed me photographs of the characters.

Photograph produced.

Witness: I saw a photograph similar to that. It is an old woman character.

The Lord Chief Justice: It appears to be theatrical.

Cross-examined: I saw three or four different old-women characters.

Did one indecent word pass from their lips during the time you saw them?—No.

Or did you observe one indecent gesture?—No. Their ways, and manner, and walk were just like women.

The Lord Chief Justice: What sort of women?—Ordinary women.

Cross-examined by Mr. Matthews (for Fiske): Was Boulton agreeable and lively in conversation?—Yes.

A pleasing, entertaining companion?—Yes.

Re-examined by the Solicitor-General: But did you think that these persons were perfectly proper?—No. I thought that they were gay women. They were told so by the person who first spoke of their being in the theatre, and he said that there were two gay women in the dress boxes dressed up as men.

The Lord Chief Justice: You gathered that they were gay women, although you saw no act or gesture of impropriety?—Yes, my lord. When women go as men to a theatre I would so conclude.

But you saw nothing different in them from what you would expect to see in proper women?—Nothing in their manner, but in their looks and in their dress.

The Solicitor-General: What did you think of them as you met them at Waterloo Bridge with Boulton?—I should not have done that if I had not thought they were women.

Virtuous women?—No, I never thought they were virtuous women.

Re-examination continued: I believed that they played female parts being females. It was my own fault that I did so.

Eleanor Coulton, the servant at Bruton-street, was called, but did not answer.

Mr. Chamberlain was next called. Some time elapsing before he appeared.

Mr. Giffard remarked that there was great difficulty in getting the witnesses into the court.

The Lord Chief Justice: All I can say is that the existing courts are a disgrace to the country. If any of you gentlemen in the House of Commons could ask a question whether we may expect better accommodation in the course of the present generation, you would do good service.

The Attorney-General: I understand, my lord, the foundation-stones, at all events, are to be laid early next spring. (Laughter.) That is the only information I am able to give to your lordship.

The Lord Chief Justice: I must say I am obliged to you for that small modicum.

William Chamberlain, examined by Mr. James: I am a member of the detective police force. On the 28th of April I observed Boulton and Park come from a house in Wakefield-street, Regent-street, and go in a cab to the Strand Theatre, between seven and eight in the evening. I followed in another cab, and saw that the prisoners were both at all events dressed in female dress of the theatre. I saw them afterwards go to the refreshment bar. From there Park went to the ladies' retiring-room. I had an opportunity of observing what took place there. He leaned his back against the wall and said something to the attendant. The attendant proceeded to pin up a piece of lace which was torn on the dress. They had some brandy, and then they returned to the box. Another officer (Thomson) and I waited till the defendants came out. Mr. Mundell and another gentleman not here were with them. They called a cab, and as they got in we told them we were police officers, and they would find me at the Bow-street police station. As soon as we spoke to the defendants the fourth person ran away. When we got to the station I saw that Boulton had on a scarlet dress and a muslin shawl over it. It was partly satin, and I believe the rest was white moire antique. Boulton had false hair and chignon of a fair colour, like the ordinary hair I have seen females wearing. He had ornaments—bracelets, rings, and lockets. I do not believe Boulton had ear-rings. It was a very low dress, and the arms were bare. He wore white kid gloves. I found afterwards that he wore petticoats and stays, and a white skirt. He wore ladies' white boots. The bosom was padded to make it appear very full. Park wore blue silk and complete female dress. He wore earrings. I saw the man with the cab go back to Wakefield-street. The fourth man was with them all the time. Next morning I went to Wakefield-street. The fourth man, who had let himself in there with a latch-key the night before, was not there then. I saw in the back parlour two small beds, and saw there some ornaments—five or six small bracelets and one locket. When Park was arrested he was wearing a plain gold ring on his middle finger.

Mr. James: How long had your attention been attracted to these young men?

Witness: About a twelve month before—in April, 1869. I had seen them in Wakefield-street, at the Holborn Casino, in Brunswick-square, and in Southampton-row. I had seen them five or six times. Sometimes they were dressed as women, sometimes as men. I have seen them talking to gentlemen two or three times or more. On one occasion, in Brunswick-square, Boulton was wearing a light muslin dress, and was the worse for drink. At the Holborn Casino they were dressed as females. On two occasions Park was not there, but other persons dressed as females were there. I have seen Boulton more than Park. I believe now that the other persons were Thomas and Cumming and another young gentleman. I spoke to them—Boulton and Park—in Brunswick-square, when they were speaking to gentlemen. I know I made some remark about the white muslin dress, which was very dirty. Boulton had fallen in the gutter. They appeared to address the gentleman as strangers, and as women would who were about at that hour of the night. I made some remark about the dress, such as "Take it up," as it was lagging behind about two yards. I had seen them in a public house, and I thought they were women. I got defendant (Park) to write his name in my book. There is Mr. Mundell's signature as well.

By Mr. Digby Seymour: I saw them undress themselves at Bow-street and at the House of Detention. When I went back to the room in Wakefield-street there were still some trinkets and dresses left. I was told that Gibbins, Thomas, and Cumming came and broke open the door, and I was told they had taken some things they claimed as theirs. I believe it is about two years since I first saw Boulton. The night I have mentioned in Brunswick-square was about a week before they were apprehended. They went into their lodgings alone. The two gentlemen went with them part of the way. I had seen them go into their lodgings before alone, and I have seen them go in with the gentleman who ran away, and with one whom I do not know. I have said they were taken up for being in women's clothes, but I have not said they were having a lark.

By Sir John Karslake: Hurt was never taken before the magistrate, and no charge was made against him.

Re-examined by Mr. James: I was told the door had been broken open by Cumming, Thomas, and Gibbins. Gibbins came before the magistrate and claimed the things. We have not been able to find Cumming and Thomas. A satin dress and a silk dress were taken. These were the handsomest dresses. There were two or three, or three or four.

By the Court: I have not seen the gentleman who went away in the cab since. It was Thomas.

Superintendent James Jacob Thomson, examined by Mr. Poland, stated that he went to the Strand Theatre at ten o'clock on the night in question, and saw both defendants in a private box. There was a third person in the box, but he could not then see who it was. Boulton had his back to the stage, and was waving a fan and nodding to gentlemen in the stalls. Park was sitting facing him. Shortly after both left the box and went to the refreshment-room. He made a communication to the lessee of the theatre, and gave directions to the police, and then went away. When the prisoners arrived at Bow-street he asked them their names and addresses, and to give him some explanation of the costume in which they were dressed.

The Lord Chief Justice: Do you interrogate prisoners?—Witness: Yes, merely for an explanation.

The Lord Chief Justice: I think we shall not come to this without the intervention of the Legislature.

Witness continued, in answer to further questions, that they gave the address 2, Burton-crescent, and Boulton said he was the son of a stockbroker in the City, and lived with his father at No. 20, Shirland-road. Park then gave his name William Park, and said he was a law student, living at 13, Bruton-street, Grosvenor-square. Then Mr. Mundell gave an address. One said he came from Edinburgh, and lived at 118, Princes-Street. He was not sure whether that was Boulton or Park. After several remands, information was received which induced him to see Miss Empson, from whom he obtained a number of letters. Those were now in the possession of the Solicitor of the Treasury. [The letters were handed to the witness, and identified by him.] The photographs produced were from the same place as the letters. Miss Empson was examined as a witness. He went to Edinburgh in May 1870, to 118, Princes-street, the address given by Boulton, and made inquiries there. He found certain papers, letters, and photographs, now produced and identified. On a second visit to Edinburgh he went to 136, George-street, where the defendant Fiske lived. The police by this time had made a search, and they handed to him various photographs and papers that had been found there, and there were now produced. These were letters, telegrams, extracts from newspapers, and photographs (in albums). He had used every endeavour to find the other defendants, Thomas, Cumming, and Somerville.

Mr. Poland: Lord Arthur Clinton now is dead?—Witness: He is.

Mr. Thomson was further relating that he took into custody a person of the name of Harry Park in July last year, when

Sir John Karslake objected, on the ground that that name was never mentioned before the magistrates, and was now introduced to prejudice the case.

The Lord Chief Justice: Several cases have been cited by counsel to show who this person was. He had a number of letters and photographs upon him.

The Court overruled evidence on the point until the letters in question were produced.

By Sir John Karslake: Boulton and Park were the only persons who were before the magistrate. The letters produced were selected from about two thousand papers and documents. He selected those that had a bearing on the case, and handed the whole to the Solicitor to the Treasury, who sent them back to him again. Some of these were understood to have been Lord Arthur Clinton's. He would not be sure whether or not he had seen Mr. Hurt at the police-court investigations before he was apprehended; but he believed he had. He went to Hurt's lodgings, where he took everything that he thought had a bearing on the case, and left the rest. Some papers he could see at a glance had no bearing on the case, but he took everything he wanted.

By Mr. Henry Matthews: The newspaper roll found at the lodgings in Edinburgh contained accounts of the proceedings in this case. Fiske made a statement that he had gone to the police and given all the information he could in this cause.

Thomas Tierney, police-sergeant, examined by Mr.